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Algeria Militants Vow To Kill Women Related To Employees of State

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The most violent fundamentalist faction battling the Algerian government expanded its terrorist menace to Algerian women on Wednesday, vowing in a communiqué to kill "every mother, sister or daughter" of officers and soldiers in the army, police and government.

The Armed Islamic Group, by far the bloodiest of two fundamentalist groups leading an Islamic insurgency in Algeria, has long singled out women, threatening them with death for a variety of reasons, from failure to wear a veil to pursuing an education.

The new edict, signed by the group's leader, Abu Abdallah Ahmed, warned every "wife who is still married to an atheist to leave the marriage" or risk death.

"Atheist" is widely used by Muslim fundamentalists to mean any opponent of a pure Islamic state or an advocate of secularism.

The Armed Islamic Group also warned Algerian men to refrain from marrying their womenfolk to any kind of government employee.

"Anyone who gives a woman under his care, a daughter, sister or mother, in marriage after this statement," it said, "will subject them to death and himself to punishment."

This latest threat was published Wednesday on the front page of *Al Hayat*, a London-based Arab daily that has become an outlet for the group's periodic statements.

Two years ago, the Armed Islamic Group, known by the French acronym GIA, initiated a campaign to assassinate foreigners in Algeria. It has claimed responsibility for the deaths of at least 60 foreigners living in Algeria.

This year, the GIA expanded its campaign against women with several assassinations, including those of more than

20 said to have refused to marry Muslim fighters under a highly controversial Islamic practice known as *zawaj al mu'ata*, which literally translates as "marriage of pleasure."

The practice, rarely observed except in Iran, was permitted under special circumstances in the early stages of Islam 14 centuries ago, largely to ease the strain of long voyages and war campaigns on men by allowing a temporary coupling with widows or unmarried women, lasting anywhere from a day to a week.

In its latest warning, the GIA said it would "widen its revenge" against opponents of an Islamic state by including "women of the atheists wherever they are, inside the country as well as outside."

The GIA emerged in 1993, when it split from the Islamic Salvation Army, founded by former Algerian Islamic fundamentalist fighters who spent much of the 1980s in Afghanistan battling Soviet troops.

In addition to seeking the downfall of the Algerian government, the GIA advocates the institution of a strict Islamic state and a radically altered status for women.

The group's ideologues have often said that women's main function is raising children at home.

In the past, GIA warnings have been followed by a flurry of killings that seemed to stop after they had succeeded in heightening public concern and shaking confidence in the government's ability to control law and order.

There are conflicting views on how large the GIA's fighting force is and whether it has been heavily infiltrated by army counterintelligence services.

A number of Algerian officials believe the group is too small to carry out anything more than a score of scattered operations across the country.

The GIA has taken responsibility for 200 to 300 civilian deaths.



The sister of a Sarajevo sniping victim at her funeral Wednesday. The victim, Mirjana Campara, died walking home.

Serbs Shell Zagreb Again In Revenge For Losses

43 Hurt and One Dead; UN Announces Truce But Details Are Vague

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Rebel Serbs shelled the Croatian capital for a second day Wednesday, killing one policeman and wounding 43 civilians, before agreeing to an apparently tenuous cease-fire with the Croatian government.

City authorities said five Orkan rockets hit central Zagreb, including one that went through the roof of the central Academy of Dramatic Arts, injuring Russian, British and Ukrainian ballet dancers who were practicing for a performance.

One policeman was killed trying to defuse a cluster bomb that landed near the main children's hospital.

The attack was similar to one on Tuesday that killed five people and wounded 134. On Wednesday, once again, the center of this city of 1 million people fell silent after several deafening explosions. In the elegant Mazarin Square, where the national theater and the academy stand, military police dug for bomb fragments among freshly planted tulips.

The attacks were apparently in revenge for a Croatian offensive Monday and Tuesday that captured a pocket of land in western Slavonia, about 120 kilometers (75 miles) southeast of Zagreb, that the Serbs had held since 1991.

The rockets fell on Zagreb as the UN envoy in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, held talks with separatist Croatian Serb leaders in their stronghold, Knin. Later he announced a cease-fire and declared: "I have the words of honor from both sides to implement the agreement."

The four-point cease-fire negotiated calls for "a total cessation of hostilities in western Slavonia and elsewhere." By "elsewhere," the accord apparently refers to the rebel Serb positions about 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Zagreb from which the rockets were fired Tuesday and Wednesday.

The agreement adds that civilians and soldiers who wish to leave western Slavonia may do so under United Nations surveillance after handing over their weapons.

The most critical issue, however, is not discussed in the agreement. That is whether the United Nations will require the Croatian forces to leave the western Slavonian pocket. Serbs insist that this is essential; Croats vehemently reject the idea.

"We cannot accept a demand for withdrawal for the simple reason that the territory liberated was always Croatian territory taken away from us by force in 1991," said Natasha Rajakovic, a spokeswoman for President Franjo Tudjman.

But Ilija Prjic, a senior Croatian Serb See CROATIA, Page 7

Chinese Shed Some Light on Dissidents

By Steven Mulson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has issued information about 19 prisoners who human-rights groups say are being held because of their political beliefs, including an activist from the 1978-80 Democracy Wall movement who is believed to be China's longest-serving political prisoner.

The Justice Ministry and the State Council gave the information last week to an American business consultant, John Kamm, who has done business in China for many years and who has consistently

lobbied for China to be more open about its prison and justice system.

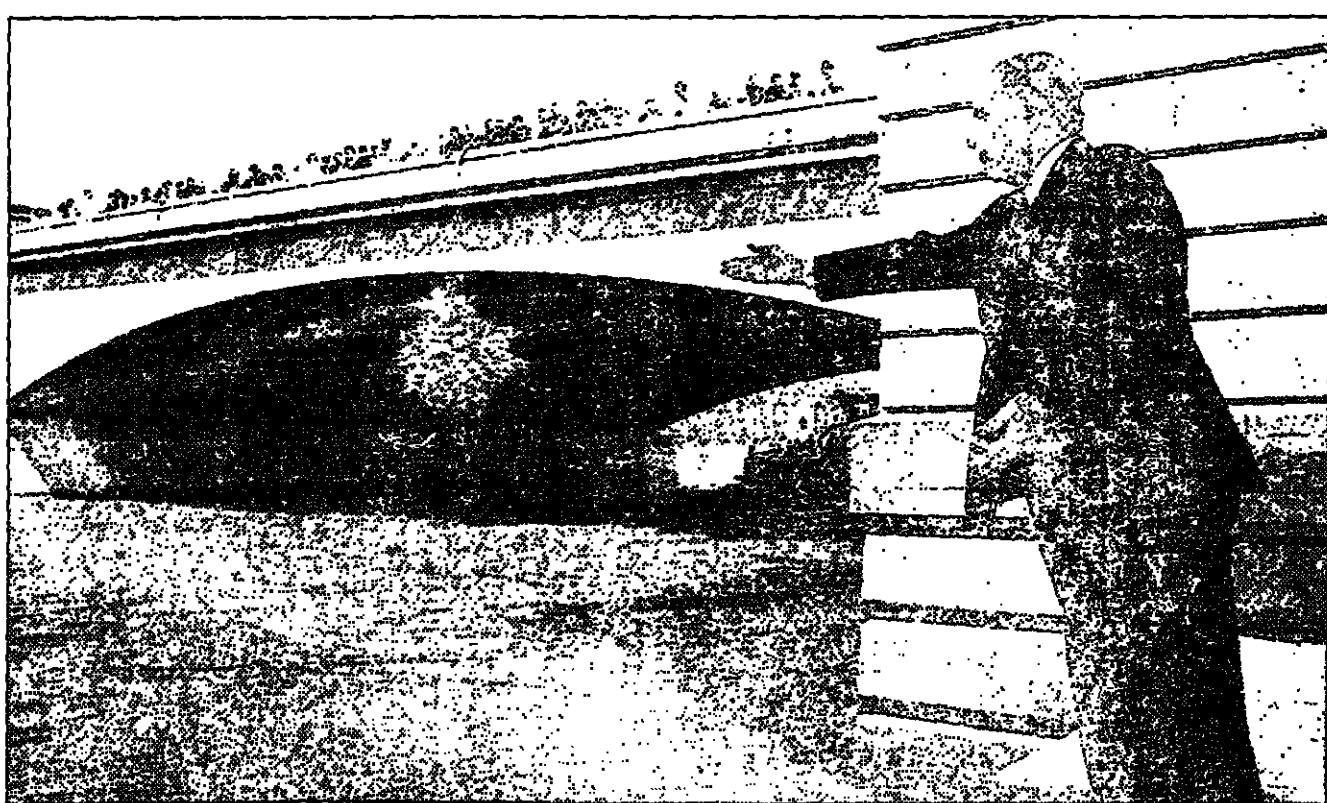
In some cases, the information Mr. Kamm obtained provides the first news of individuals who disappeared into Chinese jails 5 to 19 years ago. Convicted of everything from forging an official seal to "conspiring to subvert the government," many of the Chinese dissidents are serving even longer prison sentences than were earlier believed.

"It's a very good object example of how much one businessman who puts his mind to it can achieve," said Robin Munro, Hong Kong director of Human Rights Watch/Asia.

Mr. Kamm's ability to extract information from Chinese authorities stands in sharp contrast to State Department efforts, which have failed. Mr. Kamm's efforts also contrast with the record of most corporate executives, who shun political issues while trying to woo business in China.

In response to Mr. Kamm's earlier inquiries, the Chinese Justice Ministry has agreed to respond to lists of 25 prisoners that Mr. Kamm will submit every three months this year.

Mr. Kamm submitted a list of 25 people in February. On April 26, he had a frosty See CHINA, Page 6



FRANCE MOURNS A VICTIM — President François Mitterrand throwing a bouquet into the Seine on Wednesday at the site of the drowning of a Moroccan immigrant. Police rounded up skinheads for questioning in the death. Page 7.

Liberia Asks Why It Has Been Forsaken

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

BUCHANAN, Liberia — When marauders from one of Liberia's myriad armed militias surrounded the village of Yosi one morning in early April, they ordered everyone to gather in an open field, but some of the villagers balked.

Johnny Arthur, a wrinkled 55-year-old farmer who had already been displaced four times by militia attacks on other villages, sat with his legs crossed and arms folded, resigned to die. Then one young man tried to flee.

"They caught that boy and chopped

him in the back of the neck with a cutlass, then they slit his throat," Mr. Arthur said. With that, the terrified villagers decided to gather together as they were told.

Then, without further explanation, one of their attackers said: "We are going to kill you all now."

In a frenzy of blood and screams that lasted perhaps a half hour, the attackers, shouting in a mixture of Liberian languages that made it impossible to identify their group, chopped and swung with machetes and clubs, killing more than 70 people.

Finally, Mr. Arthur said, of those he could see, only he was left alive.

As the killers prepared to leave, someone noticed Mr. Arthur, still sitting immobile, and ordered that he, too, be killed.

Someone slashed his head with a machete and he lay down as if dead. To verify that he had been killed, someone sliced off his ear, but Mr. Arthur did not scream or move. The last words he remembered hearing as the men marched on were, "Mission accomplished."

After more than five years of a civil war that has killed well over 150,000 people, many Liberians have stopped wondering why their country's militias

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Dutch Still Hold Serb Defector's War-Crime File, Tribunal Says

New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Contrary to its earlier statements, the Dutch Interior Ministry is in possession of original documents provided by a Serbian defector that could, if genuine, implicate the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, in war crimes in Bosnia.

A spokesman for the United Nations Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague said its chief prosecutor, Judge Richard Goldstone, had been informed recently that the Dutch ministry did not, as it earlier claimed, hand back the documents to the defector, Cedimir Mihailovic.

"Judge Goldstone is extremely troubled by this development, which could have negative repercussions for the United Nations tribunal, and will hold a meeting with a top Dutch official tomorrow to seek an explanation," the spokesman, who declined to be named, said.

A New York Times article last month described how Mr. Mihailovic fled from Serbia last October and provided what he said were top-secret documents from the Serbian state security services to the tribunal.

The documents from the Interior Ministry in Belgrade contain instructions on the running of Serbian concentration camps in Bosnia and incriminating orders to Zeljko Raznatovic, or Arkan, the Serbian paramilitary leader. They thus, if genuine, link the Serbian government headed by Mr. Milosevic directly to war crimes.

Judge Goldstone said in a faxed statement to The New York Times on April 4 that Mr. Mihailovic's documents had been handed by the tribunal to the "Dutch authorities" last January and that the tribunal had a receipt proving the documents

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AGENDA

Russia Vows to Conduct Nuclear Sale

Top government officials said Wednesday that Russia will not back down from selling nuclear reactors to Iran, despite pressure from the United States.

The statements by the spokesman for President Boris N. Yeltsin, Sergei K. Medvedev, and Deputy Foreign Minister Albert Chernyshev came a week before a U.S.-Russian summit meeting here at which the proposed \$7 billion reactor sale is expected to be a major issue.

Mr. Medvedev said that the contract met all requirements of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and that Iran was fully complying with the International Atomic Energy Agency. (Page 2)

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 44.27	Up 0.60%
4373.15	122.73
The Dollar	West. Europe
New York	1.3735
DM	1.3775
Pound	1.6185
Yen	83.85
FF	4.899

Asian Development Bank Will Get Its Due From U.S.

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The United States will now pay the Asian Development Bank \$437 million that it pledged in 1992, but has not yet been able to deliver, a senior American official said Wednesday.

Reversing years of criticism of the bank's management style, Jeffrey Shafer, the U.S. assistant Treasury secretary, also praised a turnaround led by the bank's new president, Mitsuo Sato, on the opening day of the bank's 28th annual meeting.

The moves should counter fears that Washington had lost interest in an agency that remains the only source of inexpensive loans for many poor Asian nations.

Mr. Shafer said that in a speech Thursday to the bank's delegations, he would reiterate what he has told his counterparts in private meetings: Tough politics at

home have tied the Clinton administration's purse strings abroad.

Although the United States has fallen behind in payments to help finance the development bank's concessional lending program, Mr. Shafer said the country remained committed to the bank and would honor its previous pledges as soon as possible.

"We consider our involvement in the Asian Development Bank an important part of being engaged in this part of the world," Mr. Shafer said in an interview with the International Herald Tribune.

"But we have a tough battle to sell our support of multilateral lending agencies to the American people and some people in the Congress who don't know why it is important," the leader of the U.S. delegation here said.

Washington's failure to complete pledged payments to the sixth Asian Development Fund, a soft-loan facility reserved for poorer member countries, has drawn strong criticism behind the scenes here.

U.S. foot-dragging has blocked an estimated \$420 million from being remitted by other, mostly Western, donors who have linked their own disbursements to the timing of U.S. payments.

While it says it supports the lending program, Washington believes newly prosperous Asian economies such as Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea should dig

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Newstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF Morocco 13 Dh
Cameroun	1.400 CFA Qatar 8.00 Riels
Egypt	5.000 P. Arabie 11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF Saudi Arabia 500 CFA
Gabon	960 CFA Senegal 225 PTAS
Greece	250 Dr. Spain 1.250 Din
Italy	2.600 Lire Tunisia 45.000
Jordan	1.120 CFA Turkey 8.50 Dh
Lebanon	1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 51.10

End of the Trail/The Jackal's Last Hideout

Sudan Proves Fickle Indeed for Terrorist Carlos

Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The end of Carlos the Jackal's career came here in a backwater capital, where he was known for heavy tipping and hard drinking.

According to Sudanese and foreign sources, the notorious terrorist who had eluded capture for more than two decades before being apprehended last August by Sudanese security police was seized at a private Khartoum clinic while under general anesthesia for a common operation to improve circulation in the testes — either to alleviate pain or to increase fertility.

He was handed over to French agents by a militantly Islamic Sudanese government that said it had no use for a Marxist on a phony passport, then was put on a French government executive jet and flown to Paris, where he is awaiting trial on a string of murder charges dating from the 1970s and 1980s.

By the time he was captured, Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, the Venezuelan-born terrorist's given name, was 44 years old, balding and at the end of his tether.

He had become a victim of post-Cold War pro and con, the fickleness of the Sudanese government, which proudly offers sanctuary to beleaguered Muslims regarded as renegades elsewhere, but not to what it considers expendable soldiers from a war of another time and another place.

Hassan Turabi, Sudan's spiritual guide, who is thought to wield considerable influence in the government, said that if Carlos had arrived as a "refugee," Sudan would have provided him with a haven.

"Unfortunately for him," Mr. Turabi said in an interview, "Carlos came on a false passport with a lady supposed to be his wife," but who turned out not to be.

The woman was said to be a Jordanian of Palestinian ancestry and was treated as Carlos's wife while he was in Khartoum. She accompanied him on his public jaunts, but rarely spoke and apparently returned to Jordan after he was seized.

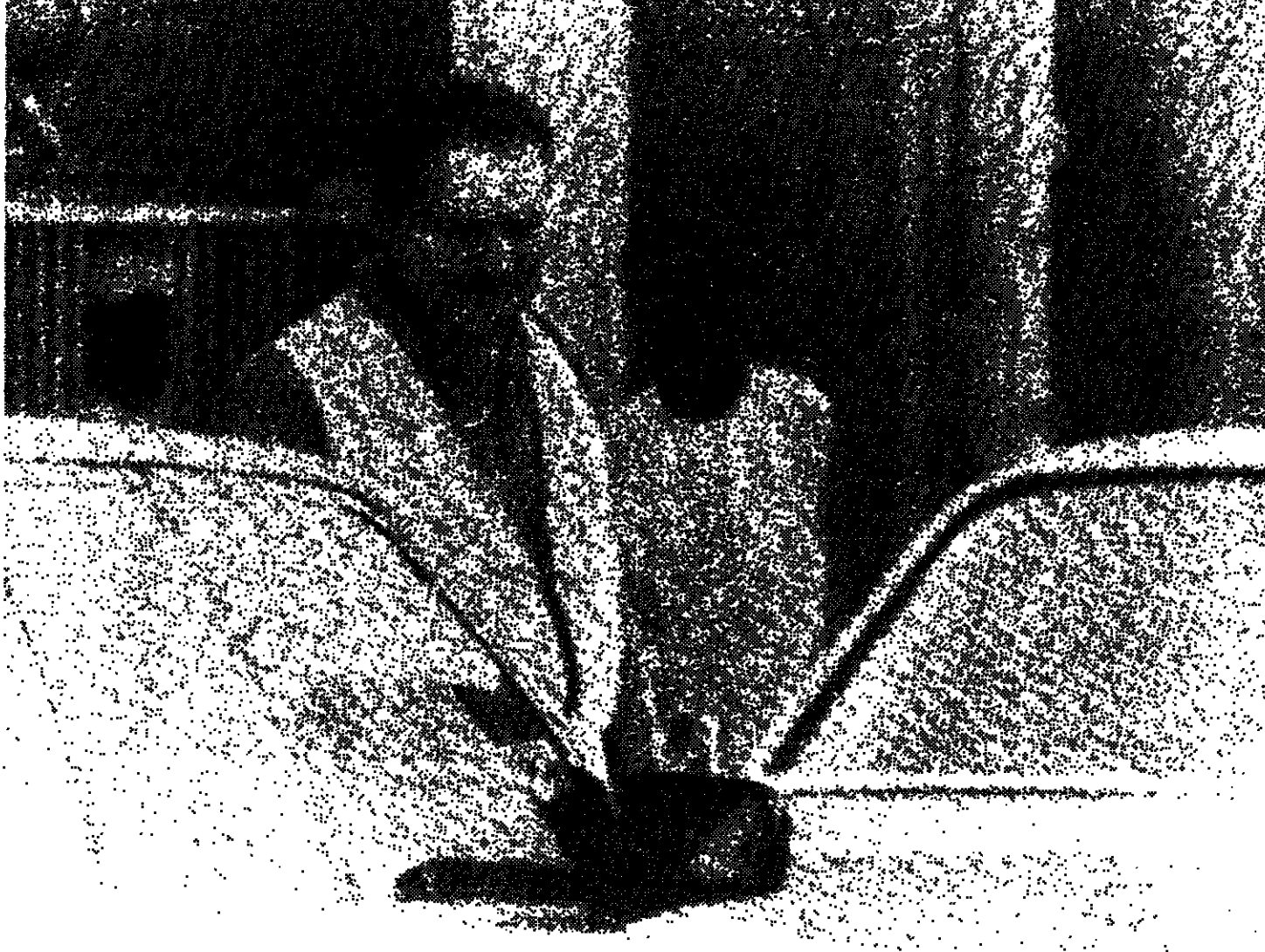
Mr. Turabi said that when the French informed him of Carlos's presence here, "I had him told to leave as soon as possible." But when Mr. Turabi discovered some time later that his unswerving guest was still in Khartoum, "I said, 'Since he refused to understand, give him to the French.' It was not a difficult decision."

It was made easier, Mr. Turabi said, upon learning that Carlos "had come from an Arab country which was in close contact with the American government" — apparently a reference to Jordan. Carlos is said to have traveled to Sudan on a Jordanian passport after living for years in Syria, Iraq, Libya and Eastern Europe.

"The American government knew all about his presence here before the French," Mr. Turabi said.

That seemed to reinforce reports that the United States tracked Carlos throughout his yearlong sojourn in Khartoum and, since no American citizens were harmed in Carlos's operations, tipped off France, where he was wanted for killing two counterintelligence agents and for the deaths of a dozen other French citizens.

After some early, lesser escapades, Carlos came to world attention in 1975 when he masterminded an attack on a meeting of oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at its headquarters in Vienna. Three people were killed, and 11 hostages, including some oil ministers, were taken to North Africa before being released.



Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos, alias Abdullah Barakat, before his arrest in Khartoum and return to Paris in August.

A year later, he reportedly was involved in the hijacking of an Air France jetliner to Uganda. In 1982, he was accused in the bombing of a French train in which six people were killed; the following year, he was blamed for bombings at Marseille's main train station, in which five people died, and at the French cultural center in West Berlin, in which one person was killed.

France sent two counterintelligence investigators to Sudan, where they photographed Carlos and confronted Sudanese authorities with the evidence.

Mr. Turabi put the best possible face on surrendering Carlos, and sought to deflect charges that the Sudanese government harbored Islamic terrorists from Egypt, Lebanon and other Middle East countries and offered them training grounds and logistical support. He said Sudan was not the parish regime the United States and Western Europe have described, but a responsible and fairly quarantined "state of law."

"The Americans wanted to use Carlos as the final, conclusive proof that the Sudan was the home for all terrorists," Mr. Turabi said. "Unfortunately for the Americans, the mine exploded in favor of the Sudan" by illustrating Khartoum's willingness to cooperate.

"That's why the State Department never mentioned the Sudan's role when Carlos was arrested," he added.

In retrospect, what struck the people here who saw a great deal of the self-described

businessman Abdullah Barakat — as Carlos called himself during his year in Sudan — was that no one guessed his true identity.

KHARTOUM'S isolation helped, yet clues abounded. In a city where civilians traditionally do not carry firearms, Carlos always had a gun in his belt. He was never without his Lebanese bodyguards and wore a bulletproof vest in public.

He passed himself off as a Latin American of Lebanese extraction, acquaintances recalled, despite a Palestinian accent to his Arabic.

A regular at the Armenian, Greek and Syrian clubs, Carlos drew attention to himself by tipping waiters generously and pouring whiskey in a country officially dry since 1983 — and kept that way with public floggings for those caught drinking alcohol.

"He liked his liquor, liked women, liked his Dutch cigars and made friends easily," said a man who knew him well.

When he had been drinking, Carlos was given to boasting about his official protection and on at least one such occasion proved his bona fides. One day after drinking, Carlos pulled a gun and threatened the son of a female Sudanese friend who screamed until police from the nearby Yemeni Embassy arrived and arrested him. Within an hour, he recounted a foreigner who followed the incident, a senior Sudanese official arrived and

ordered Carlos freed after reducing the charges to the equivalent of causing a public disturbance.

"White Sudanese" — foreigners who have become Sudanese citizens — who invited him to their clubs chided Abdullah Barakat for never inviting them to his home in the so-called New Extension near Khartoum airport. "Sure, it was odd," said one person, but "in the Sudan many things are odd."

"At the end, I'm convinced he was glad it was over," a friend mused. "For me, he wanted to be done with it. He knew he couldn't flee."

He added: "The Cold War was over. The East German and Hungarian secret police files were made public and blew his cover there. With the French pressing, the Sudanese wanted to get rid of him, but either the countries they proposed for him refused to take him, or he refused the ones who would have him."

Despite persistent rumors that Paris paid off Khartoum with money and satellite pictures of positions held by rebel forces in the south, there is no hard evidence that France came across with such military aid, intelligence specialists said.

Carlos's fate has left a bitter taste among some of the people he befriended here. "He did a lot for the Arab cause, and we used him and sold him cheap," one man said. "That is not good for the Arabs. When it was all over, I realized he wanted to shout, 'I'm Carlos!'"

U.S. Vows to Press Trade Ban on Iran Faced With EU Opposition, Washington Reaffirms Step

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The European allies' refusal to join a U.S. embargo on Iran will not deter Washington from trying to isolate the Tehran regime, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations said Wednesday.

The European Union cautioned the United States on Wednesday against extending a trade embargo on Iran to EU products made with Iranian components or manufactured using Iranian oil.

The EU foreign affairs commissioner, Hans van den Broek, said in Brussels that any U.S. attempt to apply "extraterritoriality" to the embargo would be unacceptable to the 15-member European Union.

The European Union said Tuesday that it had decided against joining the embargo in favor of a "critical political dialogue" with Iran. Other countries, including Turkey, also rejected the embargo, although Japan said it had postponed a \$540 million loan to Iran.

The Clinton administration this week prohibited trade with Iran by American companies and their subsidiaries abroad in an attempt to stifle Tehran's alleged sponsorship of international terrorism and its pursuit of nuclear weaponry.

"We presume that some of the European countries will agree and others will not," the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, said after meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

"Nevertheless, we are going to keep pressing our case."

Mrs. Albright arrived in the Middle East on Monday and held talks with Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian leaders. Her discussions with Mr. Mubarak focused on the Iranian embargo, sanctions against Iraq and the renewal of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

At a news conference Wednesday, she asserted that isolating Iran was the best way to support the Middle East peace process, promote stability in the region and curb international terrorism.

■ Moscow Firm on Reactors Russia will go ahead with plans to sell nuclear reactors to Iran despite the U.S. decision to halt all its own trade with Tehran. Reuters quoted a senior Russian Foreign Ministry official as saying Wednesday.

President Bill Clinton's decision to cancel trade and investment with Tehran put additional pressure on Moscow to rescind a \$1 billion deal to help Iran build a nuclear plant.

But in the first Russian reaction to Mr. Clinton's move, Deputy Foreign Minister Albert Chernyshev made it clear that the deal would go ahead, even though the issue is expected to be a major stumbling block at a U.S.-Russian summit meeting next week.

"We will stick to our position," he told the Interfax news agency. "We are completely in the right in this case."

2 American Prisoners Put In Iraqi Hospital Overnight

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Two Americans sentenced to eight-year jail terms for illegally entering Iraq returned to prison on Wednesday after being hospitalized overnight for complaints of chest pains.

The Iraqi information minister, Youssef Hammadi, said that William Barlow, who previously had not complained of heart problems, had been hospitalized overnight and then was returned to Abu Ghraib Prison near Baghdad in "very good condition."

The U.S. State Department said Tuesday that the other American prisoner, David Daliberti, also had been admitted to

the hospital. Other sources confirmed on Wednesday that Mr. Daliberti also had spent the night in the hospital, where he underwent tests, even though he was not formally admitted.

The men were taken to the hospital following a meeting Tuesday with their wives, who are here trying to secure their release.

Mr. Barlow, 39, and Mr. Daliberti, 41, were arrested by Iraqi soldiers along the Kuwaiti border on March 13.

Their wives, who arrived in Baghdad on Saturday evening, have paid daily visits to the two men and are seeking meetings with high-level Iraqi officials to plead for their husbands' release.

TRAVEL UPDATE

N.Y. Tactic Against Cabs That Bilk

NEW YORK (NYT) — As part of their battle against price-gouging gypsy-cab drivers, officials at La Guardia Airport are experimenting with a restricted area for limousine drivers to meet their clients.

The hope is that the 60-day experiment will show how to reduce the illegal solicitations that have long plagued La Guardia and Kennedy airports, officials of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey say.

Other than drivers of yellow cabs, which must wait in designated lines, chauffeurs are forbidden to pick up passengers who have not made previous arrangements. Under the experiment at the Delta terminal, any drivers outside the "Meet and Greet Area" will be considered hustlers, said Kevin Dillon, manager of airport services at La Guardia.

Bright Lights Allow Rio Moonbaths

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYT) — This year, the girls in Ipanema sashay the sands by night. Street lights installed by the city in December are so powerful that they light up the ocean waves, and the beaches brightly beckon all night long as playgrounds for moonbathing.

In recent years, Rio has become as famous for its crime as for its night life, and residents have turned to shopping malls as safe havens for nocturnal intermingling.

Now, turning on the lights, and occasionally sending soldiers on patrol, has not only given people a sense of security but also brought back Rio's seductive night life.

Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport has been named the best major airport in Europe and North America for the second year in a row. The distinction was conferred by airline passengers surveyed by the International Air Transport Association. (NYT)

The Venice lagoon is a hundred times more toxic than some of Europe's most polluted rivers, the environmental group Greenpeace said Wednesday. (Reuters)

Berlusconi Aide Faces Charges Of Corruption

Reuters

NAPLES — An executive in the television empire of former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi was arrested Wednesday on corruption charges, the police said.

The director of Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest group in Naples, Maurizio Japicca, 55, is accused of paying three Neapolitan politicians for their support of legislation on television regulation.

Prosecutors said the estimated value of the payments, from 1987 to 1993, including free and reduced-cost political advertising on Fininvest's two television stations in Naples, was 10 billion lire (\$6 million).

The former politicians who were said to have benefited from the scheme have been charged in other cases in a widespread scandal that began in 1992 and decimated the country's mainstream political parties. That paved the way for the ascension of Mr. Berlusconi, who resigned in December.

Rights Groups Assail Secrecy of Palestinian Trials

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

GAZA CITY — First reports emerging from the Palestinian Authority's closed trials of Islamic militants indicate that tribunals are handing down summary verdicts after short court proceedings, some no longer than a few minutes.

In the last month, more than a dozen Palestinians have been sentenced by the authority's newly formed State Security Court to prison terms ranging from one year to life for such crimes as possession of illegal weapons to inciting suicide attacks.

The trials began on April 10, a day after two suicide bombings in the Gaza Strip killed seven Israeli soldiers and an American college student.

The authority has been under heavy pressure from Israel and the United States to prosecute Muslim militants responsible for such attacks, which have taken more than 65 lives in the last year.

While Israeli and U.S. offi-

cials have welcomed the hearings, human rights groups have condemned them as violating the defendants' civil liberties.

The trials have been held secretly at night, with judges, prosecutors and defense lawyers drawn from the Palestinian security forces. Defendants' families have not been given advance notice of the trials, and usually learn of the results from news organizations.

Requests by human rights monitors and journalists to observe the proceedings have been denied.

Families of the first two Palestinians sentenced last month have not been allowed to visit them since they were tried. But relatives of three other convicted prisoners have seen them in jail and have heard their versions of what happened.

Raed al-Atar and Moham-

med Abu Shamala of Rafah, members of the militant group Hamas, were sentenced on April 16 to two years in jail for training with illegal weapons.

They told relatives that their trial had been held at midnight and lasted only a few minutes, with an officer reading out the charges and quickly pronouncing their sentences. They reported that when they had been taken from their cells three

hours earlier, they had been told they would be released.

Mohammed al-Simri, a Hamas member sentenced on April 17 to seven years for transporting explosives, told relatives that his trial had lasted from midnight to 3 A.M. before a tribunal of two officers.

A delegation from the human rights group Amnesty International that visited Gaza last week was denied access to trials, barred from seeing copies of charge sheets and unable to obtain trial transcripts.

Christopher Avery, a member of the delegation, called the level of secrecy "astounding."

In a strong statement, the group called for a halt to the State Security Court hearings. It described the trials as "grossly unfair, violating the minimum standards of international law, including the right to have adequate time to prepare a defense, the right to a fair and public trial by an independent tribunal, the right to be defended by a lawyer of one's choice and the right to appeal to a higher court."

A New Pyramid Is Discovered in Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Archaeologists have discovered a 4,000-year-old pyramid for a previously unknown queen at Saqqara, famous for the Step Pyramid that was the precursor of Egypt's major pharaonic monuments.

The find was announced Tuesday by Abdel-Halim Nouraddin, president of Egypt's Supreme Council for Antiquities, and Jean Leclant, a French archaeologist.

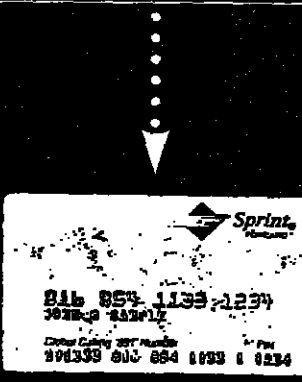
"It's a very, very important discovery," Mr. Nouraddin said. "This no doubt will add much information for us about this period of the Old Kingdom."

He and Mr. Leclant said further research would be needed to pin down exactly who the queen was.

Inscriptions found at the pyramid and an adjacent funerary temple identify her as Queen Meritites, and Mr. Leclant said she is believed to be the daughter or granddaughter of Pharaoh Pepi I.

Pepi I ruled during the Sixth Dynasty, which lasted from 2345 to 2181 B.C. The archaeological team believes that Meritites was part of the royal family that held power until about 2160 B.C.

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Argentina (pay phone)	001-800-777-1111	Czech Republic +/	0042-088-187	Italy +/	172-1877	Panama	176
Armenia	99-343-0113	Denmark +/	0045-33-0577	Japan (Tokyo)	05	Paraguay	076
Australia (Home) +/	1-800-581-110	Dominican Republic +/	1166-477	Jamaica (all other)/deduct	5	Philippines (Phil. calling card) +/	105-01
Australia (Home) +/	1-800-581-110	Ecuador +/	99-717	Jamaica (all other)	1-800-877-8000	Philippines (Phil. calling card)	105-01
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THE AMERICAS

FBI Questions and Frees Pair In Bombing as Hunt Resumes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
OKLAHOMA CITY — The hunt for the most-wanted man in America was back to zero on Wednesday after the FBI released two men arrested in connection with the Oklahoma City bombing.

Two weeks after a huge truck bomb devastated a government building in Oklahoma City, killing at least 146 people, law enforcement officials were forced to admit a hoped-for breakthrough had evaporated.

"It's back to square one," said a Justice Department official in Washington.

Two men, Gary Land and Robert Jacks, were arrested on Tuesday in a dramatic early-morning raid by dozens of FBI agents at a motel at Carthage, Missouri, but were released around midnight after a day of questioning.

Authorities said the two had been considered possible material witnesses linked to Timothy J. McVeigh, the only suspect arrested so far in the April 19 bombing.

But the Justice Department official said investigators had determined that Mr. Land and Mr. Jacks had no connection at all with the bombing.

"They are free to go wherever

they want," he said, adding that both men had passed a lie-detector test.

"They went from being material to being immaterial," he said.

The FBI issued an all-points alert for the two men on Monday after discovering their recent movements around the

'We didn't do it. We're clean. We just got questioned. That's it.'

country were similar to those of Mr. McVeigh.

But Mr. Land, earlier said to resemble a second suspect in the bombing, did not have a distinguishing tattoo on his arm and had a thick mustache.

Moreover, investigators were puzzled by the pair's behavior. They did not act like men on the run, checking into the Carthage motel on Monday using their true names and driving the same 1981 White Thunderbird with the Arizona license plate that had been the subject of a alert issued to local law enforcement agencies.

Interviewed after their release, both men said they did not know Mr. McVeigh. Mr. Land described the arrest as "terrifying."

"We didn't do it. We're clean. We just got questioned. That's it," Mr. Jacks told reporters through his car window. "The FBI ain't stupid. We haven't done anything."

In Oklahoma City, workers resumed their search for victims in the rubble of the wrecked building after stopping overnight for the first time since the blast.

Searchers halted night operations on Tuesday after saying that conditions in the building were too dangerous. Some motion detectors installed to protect search teams cannot be read at night.

Heavy equipment has been brought in to help remove the thousands of tons of rubble.

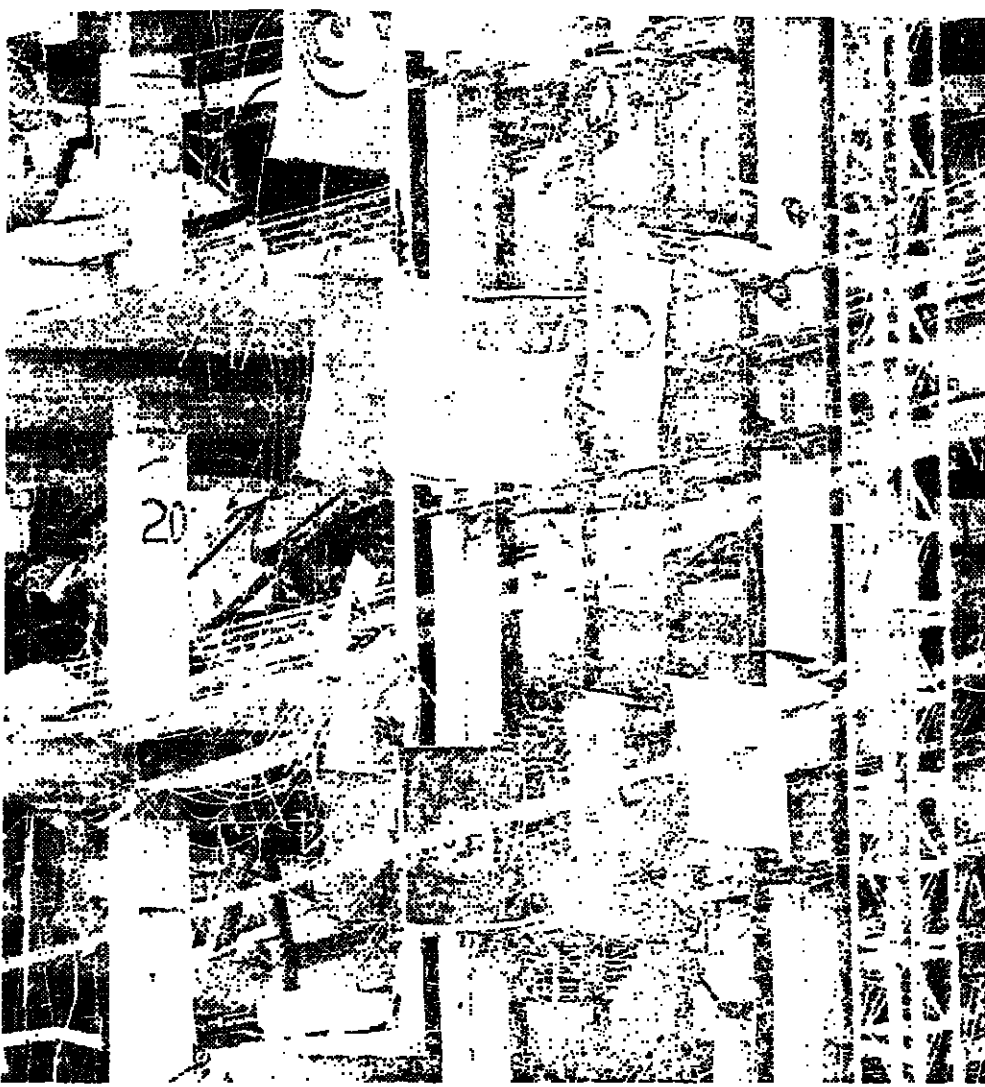
Searchers were previously extracting wreckage by hand for fear of killing possible survivors but have now given up hope that anyone is still alive.

Meanwhile, the death toll rose to 146 on Wednesday, including 15 children.

Workers are still searching for about 40 missing people.

(Reuters, AP)

Flags of rescue workers from around the world fluttering on the wrecked federal building.



Flags of rescue workers from around the world fluttering on the wrecked federal building.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Fuels Concern on Medicare

WASHINGTON — Stoking a bitter debate over Medicare's ills, President Bill Clinton accused Republicans on Wednesday of plotting to cut taxes for the wealthy by slashing services to the elderly.

Addressing a friendly audience of 2,200 delegates at the White House Conference on Aging, Mr. Clinton said, "I believe it is wrong simply to slash Medicare and Medicaid to pay for tax cuts for people who are well off."

Expanding the debate beyond the Medicare health insurance program for elderly and disabled Americans, the president said the bulk of financing for Medicaid, which provides health care for the poor, also goes to services for the elderly. Both Medicaid and Medicare are joint federal-state programs.

Republican leaders want Mr. Clinton to meet with them and work out a solution to Medicare's financial problems. But Mr. Clinton is refusing to deal with them until Republicans itemize their tax and budget cuts, justifying \$250 billion to \$350 billion in Medicare reductions they propose. (AP)

Cap Adopted on Punitive Damages

WASHINGTON — The Senate narrowly approved a wide-ranging proposal Wednesday by the leader of the majority Republicans, Bob Dole, of Kansas, to limit punitive damage awards in all civil lawsuits in federal and state courts.

Senator Dole's amendment, approved 51 to 49, significantly broadens a product liability measure. As originally written, the bill would have imposed a cap on punitive damage awards in faulty-products cases of \$250,000 or three times economic damages, whichever is greater. But an amendment offered by Senator Olympia Snowe, Republican of Maine, and adopted by voice vote Tuesday night, changed the cap to twice a claimant's compensatory damages.

Mr. Dole's amendment would cap punitive damages at twice a claimant's compensatory damages in all civil litigation, not just those involving faulty products. (AP)

Surgeon General Battle Heats Up

WASHINGTON — President Clinton's nominee for surgeon general faced tough questions Wednesday about his leadership of a teenage-pregnancy prevention program and his alleged knowledge of a government study in which some poor black men in Alabama were left untreated for syphilis.

In another development, the leader of the minority Democrats in the Senate suggested that if Republican presidential candidates play politics with the nomination of Dr. Henry W. Foster Jr., Democrats may take revenge.

"We may start objecting to moving to other legislation, said the Democratic leader, Thomas A. Daschle, of South Dakota. "We may need to make it very clear that cooperation is a two-way street."

At Dr. Foster's hearing, the chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas, who is considered a possible Republican supporter of the nomination, continued to express concern Wednesday about his leadership of the teenage-pregnancy prevention program that he started in Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Foster testified Tuesday that contradictory information he provided about how many abortions he had performed in his 38-year career had been "an honest mistake" and the result of not reviewing his record and of misunderstanding what he was being asked in "the middle of a casual conversation." (AP, WFP)

Quote / Unquote

Frederick W. Wackerle, an executive recruiter for 31 years wondering about the Clinton administration's hiring miscues and suggesting that one solution might be to ask an important question bluntly: "Are there any skeletons in your closet? I want to know. And if you don't reveal them now, and leave me to make a judgment call not knowing about them, finding some way to handle them, I will find out about them, and then you are out. Really out." (WFP)

Swaddled in Secrecy, Whitewater Inquiry Moves Deliberately

By Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cameras monitor hallways and office doors are sealed shut with combination locks. Lawyers inside are told to keep their windows blinds drawn even during the day. For added security, some witnesses are interviewed elsewhere, in hotel suites or apartments around Little Rock, Arkansas.

This extraordinary emphasis on secrecy has kept even those who are the subjects in the investigation of the Whitewater scandal largely in the dark.

Moving at a methodical pace since his appointment in August, the independent counsel and top investigator, Kenneth W. Starr, may take months longer before deciding whether there will be criminal charges that could affect the political fortunes of President Bill Clinton as he runs for reelection in 1996, say people close to the investigation.

Those people dismiss as premature recent reports that the inquiry will ultimately amount to only minor cases like that of a small-town Arkansas banker who pled guilty Tuesday after Mr. Starr looked at his bank's dealings with Mr. Clinton's 1990 gubernatorial campaign.

In fact, these people said, Mr. Starr's staff is looking into more than \$800,000 in campaign-related loans that Arkansas banks made to Mr. Clinton while he was governor, an amount much larger than previously known. Investigators are trying to learn whether the loans were repaid and if the campaigns tried to conceal the sources of the money.

So far, Mr. Starr has brought about a half-dozen cases, most of them against minor figures who had dealings with Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan, the thrift owned by James McDougal, a partner with Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, in a deal for Arkansas land known as Whitewater Estates.

Questions about financing for the Whitewater property, which the Clintons say they hoped would blossom into a lucrative resort, touched off the investigation, which has expanded into a look into political financing and savings and loan practices in Arkansas.

Last month, Mr. Starr and his staff interviewed the Clintons at the White House about some of their financial dealings in Arkansas, the second time they had been questioned since the investigation began.

Beyond that, Mr. Starr's movements have been difficult to read. Any grand jury investigation is supposed to proceed in secrecy, of course. What is unusual about the Whitewater inquiry is that it is so wide-ranging, and highly interested news organizations have found out so little about it.

"They're very circumspect about what they say," said a Little Rock lawyer representing two witnesses in the investigation. "This city is just filled with rumors every day about what they're after or who they want to talk to next."

It is possible to trace the outlines of the investigation through interviews with people who have had dealings with Mr. Starr's staff of 18 lawyers in Washington and Little Rock. Most refuse to be quoted directly.

The people who so far have been indicted or pleaded guilty could provide information on the three central tracks of the probe: dealings Mr. Clinton and other politicians had with Mr. McDougal's Madison Guaranty; funds that went into Clinton campaigns from Madison and other Arkansas financial institutions; and any efforts by the Clinton administration to block an investigation of Madison.

Prosecutors, along with more than 50 FBI and Internal Revenue Service agents, are poring over records from more than a half-dozen financial institutions headed by former Judge David Hale, a one-time Arkansas Democratic Party strategist who has made the most direct charge yet against Mr. Clinton. He has accused Mr. Clinton and Governor Jim Guy Tucker, a Democrat, of pressuring him to make gov-

ernment-backed loans that were never repaid, a charge both politicians have denied.

One team of lawyers and agents is focused on what has become a major track of the investigation: the more than \$800,000 in bank loans made to Clinton gubernatorial campaigns.

Neal Ainsley, who pled guilty to two misdemeanors Tuesday, could help answer questions about those loans.

Mr. Ainsley was president of the bank in Perry County, Arkansas, that kept Mr. Clinton's 1990 gubernatorial account and lent him \$180,000 for last-minute reelection efforts. He was originally charged with five felony counts, including conspiracy, for failing to report large currency withdrawals by campaign officials.

With those charges dropped, Mr. Ainsley has now agreed to cooperate with Mr. Starr's investigation. Prosecutors are trying to determine whether others should be charged in connection with the currency transaction violations before the five-year statute of limitations expires May 25.

Away From Politics

• A Defense Department study, ordered by Congress, has determined that the United States does not need additional costly B-2 Stealth bombers beyond the 20 ordered from Northrop Grumman Corp., defense officials said. (Readers)

• About two dozen New York police officers have been implicated in a year-long investigation of the 48th Precinct in the Bronx that uncovered evidence of officers shaking down drug dealers, breaking into apartments without warrants and ignoring corruption, law enforcement sources said. (AP)

• A 39-year-old man, who begged the courts to let him die, has been put to death by lethal injection, the first execution in Pennsylvania in 33 years. After 14 years of appeals, Keith Zeltmeyer, who was convicted of a 1980 murder, fired his attorney and ceased his efforts to remain alive. (AFP)

• The director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum, Martin O. Harwit, has resigned, citing continuing controversy over his role in the canceled Enola Gay exhibit. (WFP)

Prosecutors Zeroing In on Question of Simpson's Culpability

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Prosecutors in the double-murder trial of O. J. Simpson have entered in earnest the esoteric realm of blood, enzymes and mathematical probabilities, seeking to show that microscopic analysis of blood swatches proved incontrovertibly that Mr. Simpson was the killer.

After weeks of meandering testimony, the prosecutors finally began zeroing in Tuesday on the question of Mr. Simpson's culpability. Only one in every 200 people have blood of the sort found leading from the crime scene,

they said, and Mr. Simpson is among them. More sophisticated DNA evidence soon to be introduced will, they hope, eliminate whatever other candidates remain.

On the witness stand, Gregory Matheson, a forensic chemist with the Los Angeles police department, recounted how he had tested a blood drop, retrieved from the walkway near the corpses of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, for three genetic traits, then had calculated how many people would possess them all. His conclusion, he said, was 0.43 percent of the population.

"Does that mean that 99.5 percent can be excluded as having donated

that sample?" the Deputy District Attorney Hank Goldberg asked Mr. Matheson.

"Approximately, yes," Mr. Matheson said.

"Or that if you took 200 people and tested them, you would expect that only one of them would have that same blood type as the person who donated that drop?"

"That's correct," the witness replied. For almost the entire day, Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Matheson dealt with the herculean task of making intelligible to lay jurors, only three of whom have college degrees, the complex tests performed in the case.

With the advent of DNA technol-

ogy, the tests Mr. Matheson talked about — conventional blood typing and serological tests for three different enzymes — are comparatively rudimentary. These tests can show only that samples are consistent with the blood from Mr. Simpson, Ms. Simpson or Mr. Goldman, and cannot provide positive identifications.

Still, more than three months into the trial, they provided the first scientific evidence the jury had heard that could link Mr. Simpson to the crime. The data from the walkway was by far the most compelling, although Mr. Goldberg's flat presentation did little to highlight the drama. Another finding, on which Mr. Matheson did not

dwell, was that only 16 percent of the population had blood of the sort found on the socks in Mr. Simpson's bedroom; the former Mrs. Simpson was in that group, and Mr. Simpson was not.

Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Matheson escorted the jury through the world of genetic markers, which help divide mankind into not only well-known blood groups like Type A and Type O but also more arcane classifications.

Whether or not the jurors understood what they heard, all seemed stable among them. But Tracy Hampton, the juror Judge Lance A. Ito excused on Monday, was taken by ambulance to a hospital Tuesday, apparently for stress.

In Case of Malcolm X's Daughter, an Unlikely Hero

By Don Terry
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — When federal prosecutors here agreed to drop their murder-for-hire case against Malcolm X's second oldest daughter, Qubilah Bahiyyah Shabazz, it was a near rout by the defense.

But the biggest winner in the case may be Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam and the man Ms. Shabazz was accused of plotting to kill. She wanted him dead, the authorities said, because she apparently believed he had played a role in her father's murder in New York in 1965.

From the high-profile indictment of Ms. Shabazz on Jan. 12 to the surprise deal minutes before her trial was to begin Mon-

day, Mr. Farrakhan has sounded more like one of her lawyers than her alleged target.

He has ridiculed the government's case and has offered only words of sympathy and support for the Shabazz family.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In return, Malcolm X's widow, Betty Shabazz, who said last year that she believed Mr. Farrakhan played a role in her husband's death, thanked him profusely Monday as her daughter walked out of court, virtually a free woman.

As a result, Mr. Farrakhan, usually best known for his black nationalist stances and speeches peppered with remarks that many Americans consider anti-Semitic and anti-gay, has placed himself in the main-

stream of much of black America — at least on this issue.

Roger Wilkins, a professor of history at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, said that can only enhance Mr. Farrakhan's stature.

"This is the kind of case that resonates around this country in black barbershops and bars and wherever black college students gather," Professor Wilkins said.

"This is Malcolm's kid, so she is a child of the community. When Farrakhan treats her like a daughter of the community, even black people who general-

ly don't approve of him are going to soften a little bit and say, 'Maybe he isn't as bad as I thought.'"

One of the biggest losers to emerge from the shadow of the United States v. Shabazz may turn out to be the government, which agreed to drop the charges if Ms. Shabazz completes a drug and alcohol treatment program and what essentially is a two-year probation.

"The results of the case suggest there should have never been an indictment," said Stephen Gillers, a professor at New York University Law

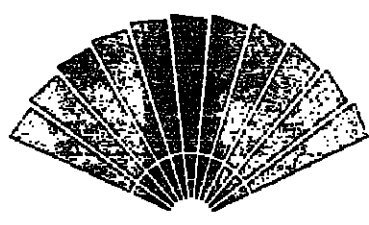
School. "The case has always looked weak."

Its weakest link, said Professor Gillers and other experts, was its star witness, Michael K. Fitzpatrick, a longtime government informer with a history of cocaine addiction. Federal officials agreed to pay him \$45,000 for secretly recording his telephone conversations with Ms. Shabazz, his former classmate.

Ronald L. Kuby, one of Ms. Shabazz's lawyers, said the case should "make prosecutors and the FBI more careful of snitches bearing gifts."

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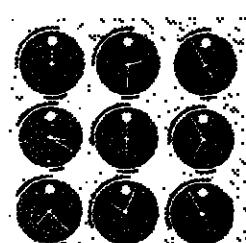
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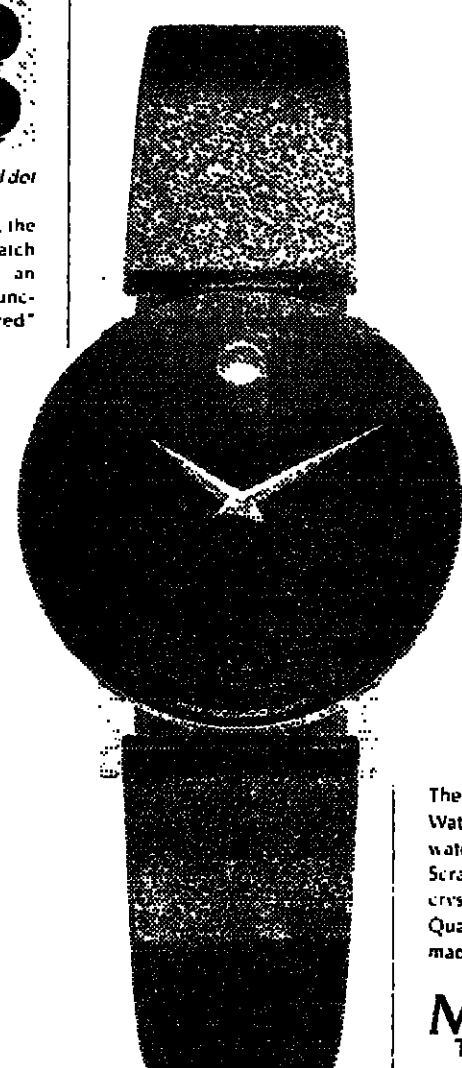
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ASIA

Court Rules Jakarta's Closure Of a News Weekly Was Illegal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JAKARTA — An Indonesian court on Wednesday overturned the government's ban on the country's best-selling news weekly and ordered the information minister to give the magazine a new publishing license.

The judge's order was the first time an Indonesian court had ever ruled against the government.

Chief Judge Benjamin Mangkulana ruled that the decree under which Information Minister Harmoko last year revoked the permit of the magazine, Tempo, was legally flawed and should "be revoked."

"It was issued arbitrarily and against the existing laws," he said.

The ruling was greeted by an eruption of cheers from the packed gallery. The magazine's

editor in chief, Gunawan Muhammad, said: "It is a courageous decision, which is not only significant to me and the reporters but for all judges in the country." He added that the ruling would restore people's faith in the country's courts.

A senior journalist at the magazine said: "This is a new chapter in the annals of Indonesian justice. I am completely overwhelmed."

The judge gave Mr. Harmoko two weeks to appeal. "We are ready to appeal," Mr. Harmoko said a few hours after the verdict. "We are not shocked by the decision because it is a legal process."

On June 21 last year the government of President Suharto revoked Tempo's license and closed it down. The Information Ministry said the magazine had failed to heed several warnings about its news coverage.

but did not specify any particular article as offensive. It also closed down two other publications, ending an era of relative freedom of the press.

One of Tempo's reports was seen by many here as critical of Indonesia's research and technology minister, B. J. Habibie, a protégé of President Suharto who has been mentioned as a possible successor.

Before it was banned, Tempo was Indonesia's best-selling weekly magazine, with a circulation of about 180,000.

Mr. Gunawan said the magazine would be ready to reappear if the Information Ministry did not appeal the decision.

A journalist at Tempo, which began publication in 1971, said last week that it would be ready to resume publication by mid-May if it regained its license. (AFP, Reuters, AP)



Students protesting loan debts outside the Asian Development Bank meeting in Auckland on Wednesday. Maoris also demonstrated there against proposals to sell off state-owned assets like land and forests.

BANK: ADB Will Get Its Due

Continued from Page 1
 deeper to finance future development bank initiatives.

"Some of these countries are coming forward on their own, but others need to be coaxed," Mr. Shafer said, echoing a sentiment expressed by senior ADB officials and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura of Japan here Wednesday.

[Mr. Takemura said Wednesday that his country would provide more funds for soft loans to Asia's poorest nations and urged the United States and Singapore to follow suit, Reuters reported.]

A strong endorsement of sweeping management changes carried out by the development bank president, Mitsuo Sato, may help

dispel the idea that the United States remains unenthusiastic about the bank's overall direction.

"We feel the ADB under Mr. Sato has done a lot of good in terms of the policies it adopted last year," Mr. Shafer said. "It takes hard work to actually implement those policies, but I am optimistic the bank will be able to improve its implementation."

For his part, Mr. Sato stressed in his opening speech Wednesday the bank's determination to change its style of operations in step with new demands placed upon it by its donor countries.

Once largely biased toward infrastructure development and project finance, the bank has been accused of remoteness.

Japan Holds Sect Lawyer To Isolate Leaders

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The police on Wednesday arrested a top official of Aum Shinrikyo, who also is the group's lawyer, as police stepped up their investigation of the sect's suspected role in the nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway system in March.

The police, as has been their custom, did not arrest the lawyer, Yoshinobu Aoyama, on charges related to the subway attack. Instead, he was arrested on suspicion of criminal libel.

The police have used a variety of arcane and minor laws to arrest more than 150 Aum members. The aim seems to be to hold them in detention so that they cannot plan a counter-attack — the authorities believe they may have a supply of sarin nerve gas — and also to put pressure on them to confess to more serious crimes.

In the case of Mr. Aoyama, the goal may have been in part to keep him from visiting other detained Aum members as their lawyer.

The libel charges that were the basis of his arrest stem from accusations that Mr. Aoyama made early this year that a businessman critical of the sect was trying to murder Aum members with sarin nerve gas. Aum has attributed sarin residues around their buildings to attacks by enemies, but the group now blames not the businessman but the U.S. Army.

Mr. Aoyama is widely regarded as an outstanding lawyer. Yet after taking yoga classes from the sect's guru he left his wife and child in 1989 to become a monk in Aum.

Shortly afterward, he first became linked to suspected illegal activity of Aum when he and two other sect members held an angry meeting with another attorney who was filing lawsuits against the sect. A few days later, the other attorney mysteriously disappeared from his home, along with his wife and son, and an Aum badge was found on the floor.

BRIEFLY ASIA

North Korea Bars Border Monitors

SEOUL — Working to undermine a fragile armistice and snub its southern rival, North Korea said Wednesday that the lone north-south border crossing had been closed to cease-fire monitors and journalists.

To replace the armistice that ended the 1950-53 Korean War, the Communist North wants direct peace treaty negotiations with the United States that would exclude South Korea. In February, it forcibly evicted the Polish delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, which monitors violations of the Korean cease-fire. The North earlier had forced out a Czech delegation, leaving no outside monitors on the northern side of the border. North Korea has said that with the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, the Poles and Czechs were no longer its allies.

North Korean authorities said "personnel and journalists of the U.S. Army side and officials of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission are totally prohibited from coming over to the section of our side," the North's official press agency, KCNA, reported. (AP)

U.S. Wants No Part in Maid Case

MANILA — The United States does not want to become involved in the dispute over whether a Filipino maid was unjustly hanged for murder in Singapore, the U.S. Embassy here said Wednesday.

Singapore and the Philippines have asked U.S. authorities to name American experts willing to conduct another autopsy on one of the two murder victims. Filipino specialists say their findings suggest the maid was probably killed by a man, but Singapore specialists disagree. (AP)

China Denies Rumor on Suicide

BEIJING — China denied Wednesday that a senior Chinese Communist Party official had committed suicide after his wife was executed for corruption.

Chinese sources have been quoted as saying that Liu Zhengwei, 65, former party secretary of southwestern Guizhou Province, jumped from the window of his high-rise home in Beijing last month.

Mr. Liu's wife, Yan Jianhong, who was chairwoman of the Guizhou International Trust and Investment Corp. and deputy chairwoman of the provincial planning commission, was executed in Guizhou on Jan. 16 for corruption. (Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, after retaining his heir apparent, Anwar Ibrahim, as the deputy prime minister and leaving 16 other positions unchanged in his new cabinet: "We believe in continuity and stability. I don't believe in making changes for the sake of making a change." (AP)

Ong Keng Yong, spokesman for the Singapore delegation, on disagreements on regional security that have emerged in Singapore during talks between senior ASEAN and European Union officials as they prepared for next year's summit meeting between the two blocs: "We recognized there are differences of opinions, but we believe it is good to listen to both sides." (Reuters)

Admiral Ronald Zlotop, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, dismissing the idea of an Asian arms race: "I don't believe we see a mass buildup in the region. It's only natural, I think, that as countries' economies grow, they also tend to strengthen and update their military." (Reuters)

Foe Takes Up Leader's Dare In Bangladesh

Agence France-Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The main opposition leader in Bangladesh has accepted a challenge from Prime Minister Khalida Zia to fight her in a general election, but only if elections are held under a neutral caretaker government, according to news reports.

"If you have courage, give elections under a neutral caretaker government and see whom the people favor," Hasina Wazed, chief of the opposition Awami League, was quoted as saying at a party rally in the southeastern Chittagong district.

Her comments Monday came a day after Begum Zia challenged her arch-rival to an electoral battle that she vowed would be held constitutionally.

The prime minister did not specify any date for elections.

Opposition groups maintain they will boycott any elections under Begum Zia.

Thai Policemen Killed Near Burmese Frontier

Agence France-Press

BANGKOK — Three Thai police officers were shot and killed Wednesday in a predawn raid by unknown assailants near the border with Burma, as the Thai Army announced it would move thousands of Karen refugees away from the frontier, officials said.

The police did not identify the assailants, but the border area has been the scene of repeated raids by forces from Burma on ethnic Karen refugee camps just inside Thailand.

Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai last week ordered the police and army to put an end to the incursions, kidnapping and murder of Karen refugees.

Also on Wednesday, Thai television reported a raid near Mae Samlaep, a township in the north, where 100 homes at a refugee camp were burned to the ground.

A Thai Army official said Wednesday that thousands of Karen refugees would be moved from camps on the border with Burma to new sites 10 kilometers (6 miles) inside Thai territory.

The army, the National Security Council, and the Interior and Foreign ministries agreed late Tuesday that the spate of violent raids warranted shifting the refugees to a new location, the official said.

He added, however, that the government had not decided when the move would be made or how many refugees would be involved.

Some 10,000 members of the Karen National Union (KNU) fled to Thailand in January and February, after Burmese troops stormed the rebel group's headquarters and last stronghold on the Moei River.

Thailand disarmed the fighters among the refugees, who have been kept at 16 sites along the 2,000-kilometer border.

Thailand has warned Rangoon that it will retaliate against any border incursions, but the raiders have vowed to continue the attacks until all 75,000 Karen refugees have returned to Burma.

The KNU said the raids were carried out mainly by troops of the military junta in Rangoon.

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Based on French Summer Time, March 26 to Sept. 30, 1995.

EUROPE

Mistrust Shadows Summit in Moscow

Russia Feels Its Weaknesses Have Been Exploited by U.S.

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Less than a week before President Bill Clinton's arrival in Moscow, relations between the United States and Russia appear to have degenerated, with both sides emphasizing symbols rather than substance.

Moscow thinks Washington is overly concerned with less than pressing issues, like an old contract to sell Russian nuclear reactors to Iran and a future anti-missile system. The Russians continue to express skepticism about American intentions.

NEWS ANALYSIS

itions in any expansion of NATO, and think that the United States is taking undue advantage of Moscow's weakened position in the world.

With the legislatures of both countries now dominated by conservative forces critical of the early Russian-American "honeymoon," one of its prime achievements, the second strategic arms reduction treaty, or Start II, may be dead, unratifiable by the Russian Parliament.

Signed by President Boris N. Yeltsin and then-President George Bush in January 1993, Start II would cut strategic nuclear arsenals by almost three-quarters. It would eliminate multiwarhead land-based nuclear missiles, the backbone of the Russian arsenal, and the threat of a first strike.

The treaty would also provide a comprehensive mutual oversight of warhead dismantlement and destruction, important when American officials say their primary concern is "loose nukes" — the smuggling of weapons-grade material out of Russia.

Instead of protecting a real achievement in nuclear safety, all the pre-summit attention is on a deal made in Soviet times to supply light-water nuclear reactors to Iran, which the United States insists is trying to build a bomb. Russian officials think the emphasis on Iran stems from American domestic politics and commercial interests.

They are prepared to study the proliferation issues raised by the Americans, probably abandoning the sale of a gas centrifuge and even modifying the contract. Russian officials say. But Mr. Yeltsin cannot cancel it now, after all the fuss, without enormous political damage.

Rather than emphasize their common concerns, the presidents, both up for re-election in 1996, have concentrated on displaying their diligence in the defense of perceived national interests, focusing on their disagreements.

The result has been an intensification of mutual mistrust and nationalist feeling in Russia, already heightened in the atmosphere of military chauvinism and self-congratulation surrounding the 50th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany.

The Russian debacle in secessionist Chechnya, which hangs over this anniversary, only adds to Moscow's prickliness.

In such an atmosphere, Start

II is unratifiable here without negotiation, says Sergei A. Karaganov, a Yeltsin adviser and deputy director of the Institute of Europe.

"There is a wide feeling now that the United States pushed too hard when Russia was weak, and that the treaty is unfair," Mr. Karaganov said. "Even supporters of big cuts feel this way."

Besides Iran, Chechnya and NATO, the United States is unhappy with Russian policy in some of its military and political relationships with the newly independent states. Washington is annoyed with the changeable and weakened foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, and upset that its self-image of global altruism is being impugned.

Moscow has significant complaints about American behavior, too. These complaints are economic, strategic, commercial and attitudinal. Prime among them is the sense that the Americans are trying to press their advantage too hard, making a weaker Russia worry about long-term security. The expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to Russia's borders is hardly a pressing or immediate prospect — NATO officials think the admission of Poland is at least four or five years away, requiring a difficult, unanimous vote of all 16 current members and ratification by their legislatures.

Such an expansion of NATO, with its mutual defense obligations, would radically alter the strategic shape of Europe, the Russians feel, and cut them out. The threat is less military than "political and psychological," Mr. Karaganov said.

"It feels like a betrayal of an understanding with Washington about mutual security after Russian troops left Germany and the Baltics. And we're afraid it will revive our bean-counters and the military way of thinking."

U.S. military plans to develop a new interceptor missile to stop short-range missiles has been another annoying shock to the Russians. The Americans say the missile is intended to stop terrorist weapons; the Russians say it is a step on the road to undermining the 1974 Anti-Ballistic Missile, or ABM treaty.

More important, Russian officials say, it will push them into another technological arms race that they do not want and cannot afford, while giving the military and its industrial allies more arguments against conversion and troop reductions.

"Again, like NATO, it feels destabilizing," the Russian official said. A Western diplomat acknowledged the Russian concerns, saying, "They wonder why the Americans can't leave well enough alone for a while."

The Russians also see Iran as an issue of commercial competition as much as one of proliferation. Even Yegor T. Gaidar, the former prime minister and a pro-Western democrat, said: "We have serious commercial interests here. So I want a very serious argument made before abolishing this deal, and I haven't heard one yet."

Iran is so far blameless in its nuclear activities, Mr. Gaidar said. "And when the Americans say Iran is on our borders, I say that North Korea is on our borders, too."

The Russian Atomic Energy Ministry has argued that the United States controls half the shrinking world market in nuclear technology and does not want a competitor. Russian arms sellers make the same argument, complaining that traditional customers like Iraq, Libya and the former Yugoslavia are all off-limits now because of United Nations sanctions.



THE PRICE OF WAR — Prince Charles and Defense Minister Nicolas Soames of Britain walking between gravestones at Ohlsdorf cemetery in Hamburg during a ceremony in Germany to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Mail Bomb Hits 12 in Frankfurt Post Office

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — A parcel bomb exploded in Frankfurt's main package sorting office Wednesday, killing an employee and wounding 11 other workers.

The police said the package detonated at Frankfurt Post Office No. 2 shortly before 8 A.M. when a worker removed it from a trolley and placed it on a conveyor belt.

"Screws were added to the explosive device to increase the shrapnel effect," said a spokesman for the local prosecutor's office, Job Tilmann.

Investigators said that the blast was not preceded by a warning phone call and that no one had claimed responsibility for the explosion.

A police spokesman said that there appeared to be no political motivation behind the bombing and that "according to a preliminary assessment, a possible motive should instead be sought in the area of general crime."

Explosives experts from the Hesse state police were trying to piece together charred scraps from the package to determine the addressee.

"The way it looks, it wasn't an attack against the post office but the package was supposed to be sent somewhere," the police spokesman, Manfred Seist, told The Associated Press.

Mail-bomb attacks in Germany have been relatively rare, although the killing Wednesday was reminiscent of a terror campaign by rightist extremists in Austria in 1993 and 1994.

During a 14-month period, 17 packet bombs exploded in Austria, killing four people — all of them Gypsies — and wounding nine others.

On June 26th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

THE EUROPEAN UNION

Among the topics to be covered are:

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- The EU's quest for monetary union.
- Evolution of the EU's relations with Central Europe.
- Prospects for Southern Europe in the next five years.
- The EU and Third-World Aid.

This section will coincide with the EU Summit in Cannes, France (June 26-27). For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 41 43 93 78 or fax: (33-1) 41 43 92 13.

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Hints to Aspiring EU States

BRUSSELS — The European Commission approved an outline Wednesday to help Central and Eastern European countries prepare for eventual membership of the European Union.

The White Paper, to go to the EU summit meeting in Cannes next month, lists measures the aspiring members will need to take to align themselves with the Union's internal market. The plan lists the main legal and administrative changes that each country will have to make and outlines what technical help the EU will offer.

It is specifically directed at Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria, the six countries with association agreements with the EU. (Reuters)

Fishing War Isn't Forgotten

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of Canada canceled a meeting with the European Commission vice president, Leon Brittan, on Tuesday following sharp remarks Sir Leon had made about Canada's recent fish dispute with the EU.

Mr. Chrétien's office maintained that a scheduling problem had arisen, but Canadian officials left no doubt that the underlying reason was displeasure over Sir Leon's critical remarks about Canada in a Tuesday speech in Ottawa. (Reuters)

Spain Indicts Ex-Policeman

MADRID — Judge Baltasar Garçon charged the former Civil Guard chief Luis Roldán on Wednesday with embezzlement of public funds in connection with para-police groups known as GAL that killed at least 24 members of Basque separatist groups in 1983-87, judicial sources said.

Mr. Roldán again told the judge that he knew of payments made from secret funds of the Interior Ministry to two former policemen, José Amedo and Michel Dominguez, who brought the GAL scandal to light.

As quoted by the two men's attorney, Mr. Roldán said the fund transfers were also known to two ministers at the time, Interior Minister José Luis Corcuera and Defense Minister Narcis Serra. Mr. Serra is the deputy prime minister of the Socialist government.

Mr. Amedo and Mr. Dominguez were jailed in 1988 and were sentenced in 1991 to 108 years in prison for six assassination attempts in connection with GAL actions. They charged that the executive branch had been behind the activities of GAL, which stands for Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups, but the government denies it. (AFP)

Albania Talks Proposed

BRUSSELS — The European Commission hopes to make proposals within the next few months to open talks on a Europe Agreement with Albania, the commissioner for foreign affairs, Hans van den Broek, said Wednesday.

"I hope to make positive recommendations to the Council of Ministers by the middle of this year on starting negotiations for a Europe Agreement with Albania," he said at a news conference.

Mr. van den Broek said a recent visit to Tirana had shown him that Albania was making positive steps toward modernizing and opening its economy and was eager to improve its links with the European Union. (Reuters)

Calendar

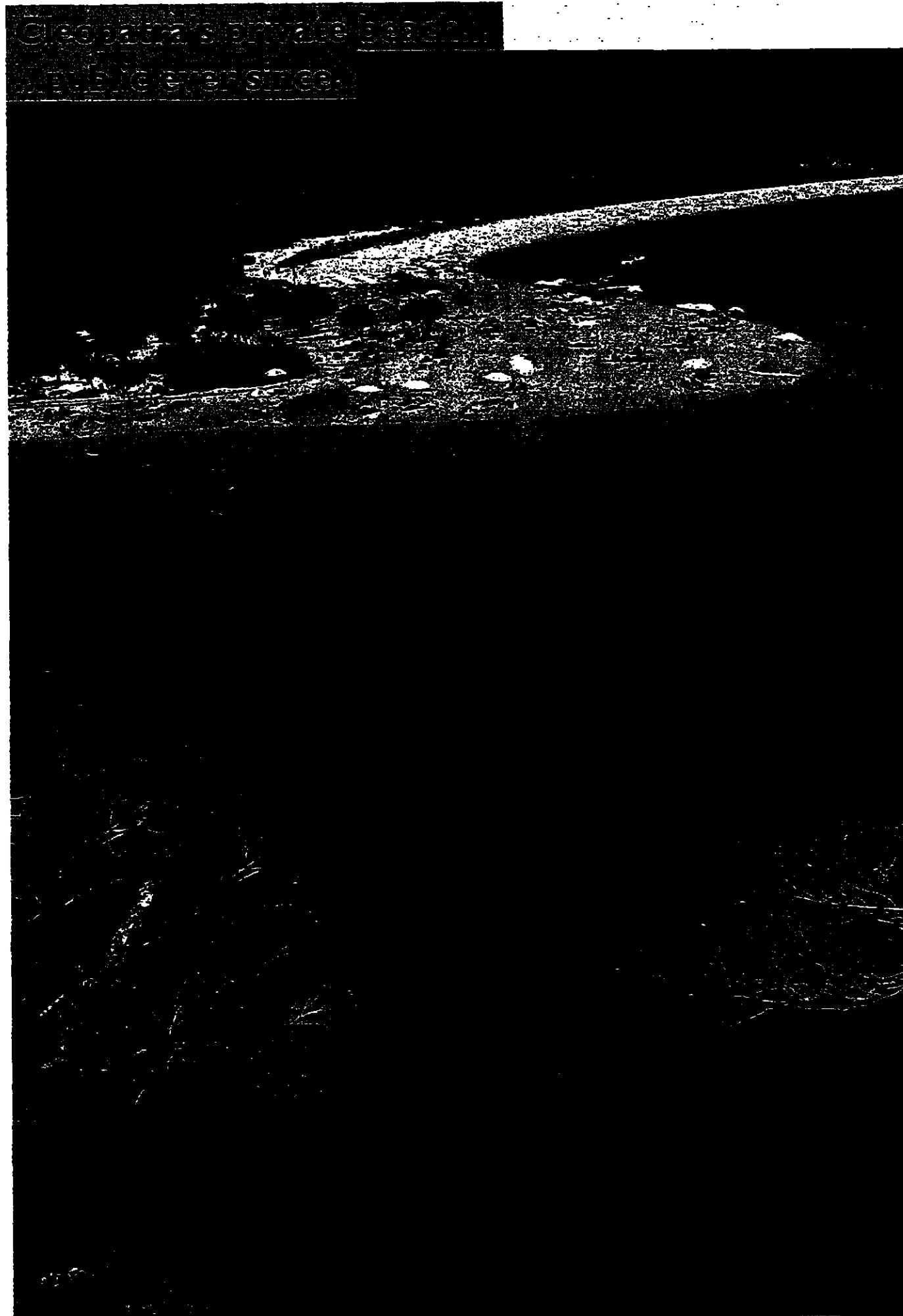
European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: Fisheries Commissioner Emma Bonino attends a meeting of the fisheries department of the Economic and Social Committee.

LONDON: European Commission President Jacques Santer visits for talks with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. In the evening, Mr. Santer will speak at the Guildhall on the theme: "Europe's Future — My Vision." Mr. Santer will be accompanied by Budget and Personnel Commissioner Erkki Liikanen of Finland, who also meets with Mr. Hurd and Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke.

BULGARIA: Hans Van den Broek, the commissioner for foreign affairs, begins a two-day visit to Bulgaria. He will have talks there with President Zhelyu Zhelev and Prime Minister Zhan Videnov.

BRUSSELS: Marcelino Origa, culture commissioner, meets with Joy Bryer, director of the European Youth Orchestra. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP



Legend has it that the fine-grained sand on Turkey's Aegean coast was brought from Egypt by Mark Antony to make the Queen of the Nile feel at home. Today, like then, nature and history unite in Turkey to recreate

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TURKEY

APR 11 1995

INTERNATIONAL

Beijing Asks Japan for Relief From Its Skyrocketing Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng on Wednesday asked his Japanese counterpart, Tomichi Murayama, to ease China's debt-repayment schedule, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Murayama, who started a five-day tour on Tuesday to discuss trade and diplomatic topics, answered only by expressing understanding of China's position, the spokesman, Chen Jian, said.

The rocketing value of China's yen-denominated debt has become a difficult issue between Tokyo and Beijing. Japan has provided China with loans totaling about 2.26 trillion yen (\$27.1 billion) since the two nations resumed diplomatic ties in 1972. The surging yen has increased the dollar value of the loans by \$2 billion since March. Mr. Li said the yen's rise had "aggravated" the debt-repay-

ment burdens of many countries in Asia, Mr. Chen said.

Before the visit, a Japanese diplomat in Beijing said Mr. Murayama would tell Mr. Li that the Japanese government did not have any new solution to the debt problem.

Real negotiations over the issue will have to wait for the annual round of talks on overseas-development assistance, scheduled for May or June, the diplomat said.

The government of China has repeatedly asked Tokyo either for new loans to help repay the debt or a softening of terms. Tokyo has replied that it cannot make an exception for Beijing.

Japan overtook Hong Kong as China's biggest trading partner in the first three months of this year, and the value of Japanese investment in China more than doubled last year.

Later Wednesday, Mr. Murayama toured the site of a 1937 clash that triggered war be-

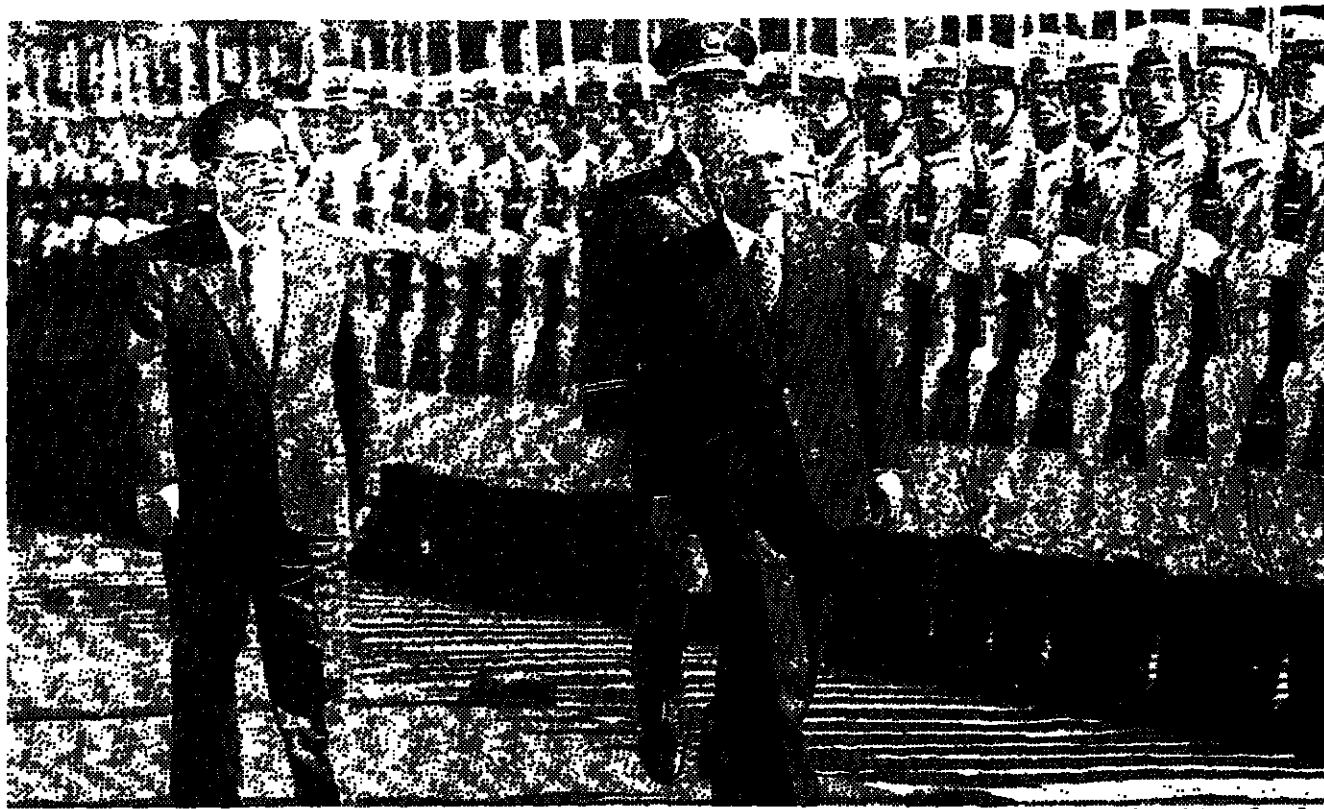
tween China and Japan, and he called the 50th anniversary of the war's end a new starting point in their relationship.

But the prime minister stopped short of apologizing for Japan's invasion of China in the 1930s and the 1940s war, and his talks with Mr. Li revealed disagreements over nuclear weapons testing, Taiwan and economic ties.

Mr. Murayama, 71, is the first Japanese prime minister to visit the Marco Polo Bridge on the outskirts of Beijing, where Japan used an exchange of fire with Chinese troops in July 1937 as a pretext for a full invasion of China.

"Japan's aggression and colonial rule caused unbearable suffering and sadness to the people of China and Asia," a cabinet aide quoted Mr. Murayama as telling Mr. Li.

Beijing says 35 million Chinese were killed or wounded in the war. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



Mr. Li, left, and Mr. Murayama reviewing an honor guard in Tiananmen Square in Beijing on Wednesday.

CHINA: American's List

Continued from Page 1

45-minute meeting with two officials, one from the Justice Ministry and one from the State Council.

One of the most striking cases on Mr. Kamm's list involved Zhao Fengping, 54, a former worker at the Jilin Provincial Archives who had published a magazine during the Democracy Wall movement and who had advocated a form of federalism for China.

Arrested in 1982, Mr. Zhao was sentenced in January 1984 to life imprisonment for "organizing a counterrevolutionary group and participating in a criminal frame-up," the authorities have now revealed. On Dec. 20, 1989, the court commuted his sentence to make it end in 2002.

"He is probably the longest serving pure free speech political prisoners in China," Mr. Munro said.

Another case involves Pei Junxun, 77, a pastor in the Evangelical Church in Shanghai. Detained in August 1983, Mr. Pei was accused of spying for Taiwan, according to Mr. Munro, who added that Mr. Pei ran a school of authorities because he was leading Shanghai's house church movement and accepting Bibles from abroad.

Chinese officials told Mr. Kamm that Mr. Pei was sentenced to 15 years in jail "for counterrevolutionary crimes."

Yet another case involved Jigme Sangpo, a 68-year-old Tibetan who officials said was sentenced in November 1983 to 15 years in prison "for attempting to overthrow the Chinese government." His sentence was increased by five years in 1985 and by an additional eight years in 1991 because Mr. Jigme was "shouting slogans advocating the independence of Tibet."

Officials also confirmed that Yang Lianzi, 49, a native of Gansu province, was sentenced to 15 years in prison plus three additional years without political rights for "conspiring to subvert the government."

Mr. Yang was a familiar figure in Tiananmen Square during the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations because he wore a headband with the words "Wild Man of China."

Although Mr. Kamm's list sheds light on some of the 1,700 people in jail for their political or religious beliefs in China, it will have no immediate effect on their conditions or prospects for release. But Mr. Kamm argues that learning more information about political prisoners is a first step.

Brazil Park Builds on Nuclear Disaster

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

GOIANIA, Brazil — Brazil's only nuclear waste dump is to become a tourist attraction this year, complete with nature trails, a visitor information center and a 100-seat auditorium.

"This is going to be an example for the world," Paulo Ney, regional director of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, said of the \$4 million toxic tourism project taking shape here.

"We already have had 5,000 schoolchildren at the deposit," he continued, adding that the area was entirely safe. "On tour buses, tourists always ask guides to show them 57th Street."

In September 1988, 57th Street, several kilometers from where the dump is situated, burned into Brazil's national consciousness as the site of the worst radiation accident in the Americas. Scavengers found a discarded irradiation machine in an

abandoned hospital here and sold it to a scrap dealer, who smashed it open, hoping to sell its lead casing.

Inside, he found a bluish powder that glowed in the dark. Fascinated by the novel-

'We want to transform the accident into something positive.'

Paulo Ney, regional director of the National Nuclear Energy Commission.

ty, he bestowed thimblefuls of the dust on friends and relatives. At the birthday of one 6-year-old girl, the powder was placed on a dining room table and the lights were turned out. The magical dust turned out to be deadly cesium chloride. Of 20 people who were hospitalized, 7 died.

"To live for five days with cesium in your house is no joke," one survivor, Santana Nunes Fabiano, recalled recently, showing skin burns on her thighs.

Although only 129 people

were found to have been contaminated, 112,800 — about 15 percent of the city's population — lined up at the city stadium for Geiger counter tests.

"For one year, the rest of

the mother of three, who lost her house and all her belongings to the federal anti-contamination effort.

Saddled with the nuclear accident, Goiás State tourism authorities have decided to make the best of the notoriety.

"We want to transform the accident into something positive," Mr. Ney said.

An information center is to serve as a memorial to the victims. A laboratory will allow technicians to monitor the waste contaminated by the cesium, which is packed in 6,000 metal barrels, encased in concrete and buried underground.

Inside the compound's chain-link fence, about 150 hectares (400 acres) are to be planted with trees native to the surrounding savannah. Grass will carpet the eight-hectare area of the nuclear waste dump.

"Visitors will be able to go right on top," Mr. Ney said. "The only thing they will see will be four little holes. These will be wells for testing sub-surface water."

In Miami, Reversal on Cubans Stirs Rage and Some Support

By William Booth
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — The Clinton administration's decision to return to Cuba any future rafters fleeing the island has enraged influential Cuban-American exiles here, who compared the historic change in policy to an act of betrayal.

Yet many others, including Florida's Democratic governor, supported the move, saying it will save the state from an onslaught of desperate and needy boat people.

The reactions underscore the seemingly schizophrenic politics of the Cuban refugee situation here: even the exile community has contradictory views. Many of the Cuban exiles do

not want to see another mass exodus of their countrymen to Miami, feeling that the area already is overcrowded with new arrivals.

But they do not want the Cubans detained in the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, nor do they want them forcibly returned to Cuba.

In a major, two-pronged decision, the administration said Tuesday that it would allow into the United States most of the 21,000 exiles now at Guantanamo Bay, but will forcibly repatriate to Cuba anyone setting out for Florida in makeshift vessels as thousands did last summer.

The latter decision, which completes a reversal begun last summer of more than 35 years of preferential treatment for Cuban refugees, was criticized by exile leaders.

"We feel as if the rug has been pulled from under us," said Jorge Mas Canosa, leader of the Cuban American National Foundation, a powerful lobbying group that has been instrumental in U.S. policy toward the island for the last decade.

"This is a black day for the Cuban people, the worst day for

the Cuban people," said Rebecca Cobo, a leader of the Key West Cuban refugee center, which has been aiding boat people.

Other Cuban exiles here said they suspected a new surge in smuggling efforts. The leader of a group of volunteer pilots who fly over the Florida Straits searching for rafters wondered aloud how he could inform the U.S. Coast Guard of their locations — if the result was only that they were going to be returned to Cuba.

The rafters will be stopped at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard, which last summer occasionally played a potentially dangerous game of cat-and-mouse with Cuban gunboats.

"We're dusting off our charts of the Havana harbor," said Lieutenant Commander Jim Howe of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Governor Lawton Chiles supported the forced repatriations and promised Floridians that the state would not be flooded with new Cuban refugees.

"This new policy announcement is a further indication of Washington's responsiveness to Florida's concerns and needs," Mr. Chiles said.

Mandela Threatens Restive Zulu Region

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — President Nelson Mandela threatened Wednesday to amend the constitution so he could cut off government money to the restive KwaZulu-Natal province.

The threat drew an immediate riposte from the Zulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said he may meet what he called Mr. Mandela's unconstitutional move with an undefined unconstitutional act of his own.

Mr. Mandela accused Chief Buthelezi, home affairs minister in his coalition cabinet and leader of the federalist Inkatha Freedom Party that runs Kwa-

Zulu-Natal, of using government funds to foment violence against the national government there.

Chief Buthelezi, Mr. Mandela told the Cape Town Press Club, "has made a call to the Zulus to rise against the government and for that call he uses the resources we give him in order to improve the living con-

ditions of the people in his province."

"If the situation that is taking place in Natal is allowed to go on, I have no alternative, and I want everyone to know, that I will use everything to protect the lives of innocent people in the province," he added.

Mr. Mandela repeated a threat made Monday to cut financing of the Inkatha-led provincial government and said if he did not have the power to enforce his threat, he would acquire it.

"If I do not have the legal power to do so, I will have to change the constitution," he said Wednesday.

On Tuesday, Chief Buthelezi denied calling for violent resistance to the transitional government of national unity elected a year ago to eradicate the effects of over 300 years of white rule.

But he warned in a repetition of an earlier challenge to Mr. Mandela that the Zulus would not be intimidated and would continue to demand federal autonomy for their province.



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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Hope Reawakens for a Canal From Sea to Shining North Sea

Like the Channel Tunnel, it is an old idea of pharaonic proportions that over the years has seemed, time and again, to be nearing realization, only to be dropped because of its cost and complexity. But like the tunnel, this time might be different.

In November, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France gave the green light for construction of a so-called Rhine-Rhône canal, which would make river traffic possible all the way from Marseille on the Mediterranean, to Rotterdam, on the North Sea.

The 229-kilometer (140-mile) canal would link the Saône, near the French town of Laperrière, to the Alsace canal, which joins the Rhine near Mulhouse (the Saône meets the Rhône at Lyon). A

veritable river highway, the canal would be 4.5 meters deep and 55 wide, large enough to accommodate barge-trains piled three deep in cargo containers, reports the weekly Le Nouvel Observateur.

Project backers, notably including town officials along the Rhine-Rhône axis, say that the canal will see heavy use as rail and highway traffic becomes congested in Europe; that such a link between Northern and Southern Europe will lure industry; and that it will allow Marseille to attract maritime traffic that now enters Europe through Rotterdam.

Detractors have no shortage of counterarguments. A 1987 study, they say, found that such a canal would reduce north-south road traffic by no more than 1 percent. Transport specialists say river traffic is down throughout Europe, even in Germany and the Netherlands, which have much better-maintained networks. Ecologists call it the "canal of the absurd," and contend that it would seriously upset ecosystems. And the costs, opponents agree, would surely rise well above the planned 17.5 billion francs (\$3.5 billion).

Though planning has proceeded apace

since the November announcement, the country's new president — to be elected Sunday — could still cancel the project.

Around Europe

There is plenty of room for argument, but these are the 10 best films of all times according to readers surveyed by The Sunday Times of London: 1) "Casablanca" (director, Michael Curtiz); 2) "Gone With the Wind" (Victor Fleming); 3) "Citizen Kane" (Orson Welles); 4) "Some Like It Hot" (Billy Wilder); 5) "The Godfather" (Francis Ford Coppola); 6) "Star Wars" (George Lucas); 7) "Pulp Fiction" (Quentin Tarantino); 8) "Brief Encounter" (David Lean); 9) "Schindler's List" (Steven Spielberg); 10) "The Third Man" (Carol Reed). Have a list of your own favorites? Send it in.

The last remnant of the once-renowned East German state circus has gone bust. Its five donkeys, two camels, two elephants, five lion cubs, an ostrich and other beasts will be returned to the German government, said Christiane Samel, director of the Zirkus Acoris.

Brian Knowlton

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Annual Survey Reveals A 'Disillusioned' U.S.

Agence France-Press

LONDON — Americans were manifestly disillusioned with their president in 1994, and dissatisfied with the state of their country both at home and abroad, according to the 1994-1995 Strategic Survey.

In November, they elected a Republican-dominated Congress opposed to President Bill Clinton's policies both foreign and domestic, the first time in 40 years that an American administration has had to function under such a handicap.

The United States appears to be yielding to the "temptation" of "unilateralism, as much as isolationism," the International Institute of Strategic Studies said in its report. "The unpleasant reality is that neither course is good for the rest of the world, nor for the United States itself."

Americans are also disillusioned with the UN, disappointed by allies, and unwilling to shoulder the burden of the report continued, noting a general frustration with the complexity of conflict in the post-Cold War world.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Nonproliferation Debate

Point one about the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, now up for renewal after a 25-year run, is that it has been especially useful to American strategy and American foreign policy. As a superpower, the United States has a greater interest than anyone else in global nuclear restraint. In limiting the known new members of the nuclear or near-nuclear club to three (India, Pakistan, Israel), the treaty has served this essential goal.

This is not to say the treaty can't be improved. It empowers its inspectorate to inspect only its members' declared facilities. Through this loophole, treaty signatories Iran, Iraq and North Korea are driving illegal nuclear programs. The treaty makes it too easy for countries receiving peaceful nuclear aid to build up their bomb-making capability. And provisions for enforcement are weak. How much better it would be if cheaters faced automatic penalties. It is a pity that the United States did not bring remedies to the conference now going on in New York.

It did not because it feared the proposals that others might make if it opened up the treaty for amendment. Specifically, it feared that the non-nuclear countries, for signing on again, would ask a high price—for example, in the nuclear powers' peaceful nuclear sharing and in their disarmament. In New York, some of the non-nuclear countries, complaining of the treaty's "discrimination," now seek to block (prudential) restraints on the provision of peaceful nuclear assistance to signers with hidden bomb programs; they also seek to force the pace of the nuclear powers' own disarmament.

Cubans Like the Others

The Clinton administration struck the right humanitarian balance on Tuesday when it announced that most of the remaining Cubans at Guantanamo Naval Base would be allowed to enter the United States. By doing this, and by declaring that nearly all Cubans who flee to the United States in the future will be returned home, the White House has taken a significant step toward a more sensible relationship with the Castro regime. It marks the end of the double standard under which Cuban immigrants were given preferential treatment over others.

From now on, Cubans who try to enter the United States illegally will be treated like any other illegal immigrants. They will be returned home if they fail to qualify for political asylum. They will be allowed to apply in Havana for refugee status and eventual immigration. State Department officials say they are satisfied that those returned will not suffer discrimination. American consular officials will be allowed to monitor their treatment.

It was clearly in the administration's interest to move the Cubans. Violent incidents had broken out, and the Pentagon

was spending \$1 million a day to maintain the Guantanamo camp.

State Department officials estimate that around 15,000 Cubans now at Guantanamo will be eligible to enter the United States. Some with criminal histories or other undesirable characteristics will be excluded. Those entering from Guantanamo will be folded into the quota of 20,000 per year agreed upon last summer. The 15,000 allowed in will be spread over three years, so as not to swamp those who are following legal channels and applying from inside Cuba. Applications will also be considered on a separate track so that the Guantanamo group will not push back the applications from inside Cuba.

If Cuban cooperation continues and the new arrangement proves successful, the White House should look for other ways to move toward more normal relations. The administration also needs to redouble its efforts to place the Haitian children who remain at Guantanamo. Once that is accomplished, an era of imbalance in the treatment of Caribbean refugees can finally be closed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Funds From the Church

By itself, the statement from the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in America was a grabber: It said the 2.5 million-member denomination's former treasurer, Ellen F. Cooke, had "systematically diverted" \$2.2 million of the church's funds for her own "personal benefit and other unauthorized purposes."

According to the church-initiated investigation in New York, Mrs. Cooke's was no Robin Hood "steal from the rich, give to the poor" escapade. The bishop's statement said the probe disclosed that the church's funds were spent on such things as a family farm in Virginia, a family house in New Jersey, jewelry, clothing, nonbusiness travel in the United States and abroad, limousine service and private school tuition for her two sons. The D.C. Corrections Department would be hard pressed to produce an inmate from among its 10,000 prisoners who, single-handedly, has taken an employer for more.

But what the church's former treasurer allegedly did has been nearly rivaled in audacity, as well as in downright moral squalor, by the reasons she has advanced to explain away her behavior. These are on a par with the original defense proffered by convicted former United Way chief William Aramony to justify his looting of a charity. To recall, he said he used the charity's money to globe-trot with girlfriends, gamble and goof off because he had suffered from a shrinking brain that reduced his inhibitions and caused him to lose track of numbers. Enter Mrs. Cooke.

She takes this incredible line of thought to a whole new place. While she says she wants to accept responsibility for "any inappropriate use of funds" entrusted to her care, she explains that her actions resulted from a psychiatric "breakdown" brought on by "the pain, abuse and power-

lessness I have felt during the years I worked as a lay woman on a senior level at the church headquarters."

The "powerless" Mrs. Cooke was actually one of the Episcopal Church's most powerful lay officials. Her salary was second only to the presiding bishop's. By accounts of church insiders, Mrs. Cooke was more autocrat than pushover. In fact, it was her working style that led the presiding bishop to show her the door last December. The alleged fraudulent actions were not discovered until weeks later.

Her alleged misappropriation of millions (she calls it an "inappropriate and wrong response to the situation in which I found myself") is something she has "blocked from memory," but she describes it as "a cry for help which I fully expected to be discovered and questioned, and which escalated as I tried to escape a situation which had become intolerable." Escalated? Well, she may have a point there. The whole scheme was uncovered when, upon her firing, she aroused suspicion by improperly calling for and receiving approximately \$86,000 more upon her resignation, according to the church.

The presiding bishop, who has yet to decide whether to file a complaint with prosecutors, said, "It would be difficult for me to describe the sense of betrayal that I have felt over these last few months." Mrs. Cooke says she feels remorse and regret for the pain she has caused everyone and that she and her husband intend to make full restitution. But those funds were meant to serve, as Bishop Edmond L. Browning said, "the least of us." If true, this was a sacrilege as well as embezzlement, and Mrs. Cooke's statement of "explanation" sounds as if she still doesn't understand that it was either.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Clinton and Yeltsin Had Better Make Up in Moscow

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin need to adopt one simple, overriding goal if their Moscow summit is to succeed next week. They must work together to conquer the strong current of mutual distrust that has surged into their personal relationship during the past year.

The task seems simple to state, but it will not be easy. The Clinton-Yeltsin distrust goes far deeper than either leader will admit in public. Each feels that he has been repeatedly stung by the other on European security, Russia's brutal campaign in Chechnya and Russian nuclear sales to Iran.

This summit was conceived in ceremony. President Yeltsin planned the May 9-10 meeting with President Clinton not as an opportunity to do business but as a cornerstone of Russia's celebration of its role in defeating Nazi Germany 50 years ago. Politically, the besieged and unpopular Yeltsin needs his people to see Russia being treated by world leaders as a great power with a significant history.

That is why Mr. Clinton's diplomats and, it appears, he himself felt that he had to attend Russia's Victory in Europe celebration, overriding strong arguments by his political advisers that he should not go to Moscow at all this spring.

Mr. Yeltsin pushed the invitation on

Mr. Clinton when they met in Washington last September and surprised him by badgering him about the trip when they met in Budapest in December at the summit of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Budapest encounter marked a nadir in Clinton-Yeltsin relations. Each came away feeling that his sides had not prepared him for the other's "unpredictable" behavior. The shadow that Budapest cast over the U.S.-Russian relationship can be lifted in Moscow only by the two leaders themselves.

Foreign minister Andrei Kozyrev said as much to Clinton aides in his pre-summit visit to Washington last week. Russian decisions on the contentious issue of NATO expansion into Central and Eastern Europe were "a presidential matter," Mr. Kozyrev said, implicitly confirming his ministry's lack of authority and ability to predict Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Kozyrev indicated his personal view that Washington and Moscow can bridge their differences on NATO expansion. But he made clear that Mr. Clinton would have to win Mr. Yeltsin's personal agreement for a compromise.

The two sides locked horns on NATO

expansion last December, with Russia pulling back from what Clinton aides thought were clear promises to join NATO's auxiliary Partnership for Peace program. The reversal came after Mr. Yeltsin read news accounts of a NATO political communiqué (issued just before the Dec. 6 Budapest summit) which indicated to him that NATO was accelerating plans to bring Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia into the Western military alliance.

Russian officials had been extensively briefed on those NATO plans before they were made public. But the word apparently never reached Mr. Yeltsin, who devoted his Budapest speech to warning that a "cold peace" was replacing U.S.-Russian cooperation.

Mr. Clinton, on his way home from Budapest, similarly complained that his aides had lured him into an unproductive, antagonistic encounter with Mr. Yeltsin that he could have happily skipped.

Clipping the ice off the Clinton-Yeltsin relationship is a prerequisite to what should be the only big success of the Moscow meeting: agreement on a formula for eventual NATO expansion. This is now within reach if the two leaders can re-establish the required level of personal trust for a deal built on a qualifying adjective that can save face for both sides.

The necessary qualifier is "speedy," or some more prepossessing synonym. Mr. Yeltsin needs to emphasize that he is against the "speedy" expansion of NATO, a formulation that lets him reconcile himself to a gradual, non-threatening extension of the alliance eastward. U.S. officials will not quibble over whether the expansion is described as speedy or not, and will indicate that ways can be found to show that NATO expansion is not synonymous with the exclusion of Russia or Ukraine from European security arrangements.

Why bother? Why not go to Moscow and slug it out with Mr. Yeltsin over NATO's future, and let the chips fall where they may? The answer lies in part in Mr. Clinton's decision to go to the V-E Mr. Yeltsin's celebration in the first place. Mr. Yeltsin, for all his weakness, remains the West's best hope for a cooperative Russian foreign policy.

Little progress is likely on the disputes over Russian help for Iran's reactors and on America's concern about human rights abuses in Chechnya. These are core national issues for Moscow. European security offers the best opportunity for two leaders who still hold the fate of the world in their nuclear-armed hands to find common ground for cooperation.

The Washington Post

Rampant Corruption Is a Dangerous Threat to Russian Reform

By Thomas L. Friedman

MOSCOW — Everyone warned me to beware of street crime in Moscow. So my first morning in the hotel I go down to the front desk and ask for a safety deposit box to store my cash. "Sorry," says the desk clerk, "they're all being used. There's a waiting list. Would you like me to put you down?"

A waiting list for safety deposit boxes? It sounded like the punch line to a joke: "How do you know when you're in a really dangerous city?"

After a week here, though, I found reports of Moscow street crime a tad exaggerated. I spent a morning riding around in a police car with the Moscow Municipal Militia, an elite unit for fighting street crime. My hosts sounded like cops dealing with the same problems of any major U.S. city, although they did wear flak jackets and carry submachine guns.

They arrested some Ukrainians for improper residence permits, sniffed around for drug peddlers and stolen cars, and complained bitterly that the criminals now drove Mercedeses while their little Russian-made Zhigulis had no reverse gear.

It is not the street crime that threatens Russia. It is the official corruption, the cheating of the state and businesses by their own employees and the Mafia, which, if unchecked, is going to undermine Russian reform from within. It is already eroding the credibility of the government and courts, diverting resources, lowering tax revenues and driving away investors. Russia today needs the FBI, not the IMF.

The corruption reaches right into the leadership. Indeed, there is a joke here about a man who drives into Moscow from the countryside and parks his new car outside the Kremlin's Spassky Gate, in Red Square. A policeman comes along and tells

the man, "Look, you can't park here, this is the gate all our leaders use." The man answers: "Don't worry, I locked my car."

The manager of a U.S. consumer products company here says he is importing his company's goods for resale and paying the official tariffs, which amount to \$330,000 a truckload. His Russian competitors are buying the same product wholesale in Western Europe, paying off Russian customs to look the other way at \$30,000 a truckload, and then reselling the goods here at a fraction of his price, driving him out of business.

One reason so many people here lie on their tax returns and customs declarations is because customs officers and bank tellers have been selling information to the Mafia about who has cash and would make a fat target for extortion. No wonder a friend of mine who just bought a bank

here found that it had more security men than executives.

In the days of communism, wages were so low that it was expected that people would rip off the government to survive. But today those habits continue. A major Western restaurant chain just sent in auditors to find out why it was doing so much business and making so little money. They found that almost every employee was involved in some form of larceny, from chefs taking hamburger to managers taking kickbacks.

Russian textile companies, which used to get cheap cotton from Uzbekistan, now get a huge government subsidy to buy the same cotton at world prices. So what happened? Russian companies started importing cotton from Uzbekistan at world prices, got their 30 percent subsidy from the government, and then re-exported the same cotton to Europe at the world price — making a tidy profit but provid-

ing no jobs at home. That is why Russia, which does not grow one ball of cotton, was one of the world's largest exporters in 1994.

Does it matter? After all, the United States went through its own robber-baron phase of capitalism. Yes, it matters. It matters because Russia would have so many more resources — particularly for badly needed social welfare programs to deal with mounting unemployment — if it had more tax revenues.

It also matters because rampant corruption could leave all those left out of the game looking for a man-on-the-side, maybe a fascist, to crack down.

And it matters because Russia still has nuclear technology and fissile material lying around. When everything is for sale, that could include a pocketful of plutonium. America has every defense against a missile launch, but none against nuclear shoplifting with a brown paper bag.

The New York Times

Multilateral Development Banks Work and Ought to Be Supported

By Peter H. Sullivan

MANILA — Development financing is a complex subject easily misunderstood. It is a mixture of self-interest and altruism. It involves sensitive economic, social, political and cultural issues.

The Asian Development Bank, which has 55 members spanning industrialized and developing economies, channels billions of dollars a year in urgently needed financial and technical aid to developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. As the multilateral development bank for the world's largest, most populous and fastest-growing region, which also has the largest number of poor, the ADB is a major capital conduit between North and South.

Much of this financing returns to developed nations in the form of contracts and consultancies for development projects.

Yet foreign assistance is under heavy attack in some Western states. In the U.S. Congress, for example, there are increasing calls for big cuts in overseas aid and development programs.

Such programs should be under constant scrutiny to ensure that taxpayers' money is being used in the most cost-effective way. But multilateral banks like

the ADB are the most effective channels for development.

The private sector is strengthening in many developing countries and capital is global in reach, but the multilateral development banks are uniquely mandated to help the poorest nations where commercial banks are still reluctant to participate. Concessional loans with long maturity periods are often the only source of development finance for such nations.

Even better-off developing states need noncommercial funds to improve their social sectors — health, education, population planning, advancement of women, protection of the environment — where economic returns are too long-term for commercial banks.

Multilateral development banks finance projects covering the economic spectrum from infrastructure, energy, transport, communications and agriculture to social services. These projects involve billions of dollars' worth of contracts, many of which are won in international bidding by contractors from industrialized countries.

Typical of donor states, U.S. companies benefited from con-

tracts amounting to \$2.3 billion for goods and services under ADB-financed projects by the end of 1994 — a sum roughly equal to the total paid-in capital contributed by the U.S. government to the ADB. The return to the United States is even larger if American services and equipment provided through non-American firms which win contracts from the bank are included.

Since Asia's developing economies are growing more than twice as fast as the world as a whole, they offer North American and European companies and contractors enormous new opportunities for trade and investment.

The multiplier effect works in several ways through multilateral development banks. Given the contributions of other member states, an individual country needs to contribute only a fraction of what it would have to provide in a bilateral agreement to finance its official development policy.

Each member also pays into the bank only a small portion of its capital subscription. In the case of the ADB, it is a weighted average of 7.2 percent of the mem-

ber's capital subscription. The remainder would need to be paid in only should there be a call to meet the ADB's borrowing obligations, a situation that has never arisen.

Based on this arrangement, the ADB, with its triple A rating, is able to raise funds from the international capital markets.

As a result, every dollar that U.S. taxpayers pay as capital subscription to the ADB results in about \$85 in loans. Moreover, in overall lending every ADB dollar invested is matched by \$1.50 in counterpart funding from the borrower and co-financing sources.

In providing physical and social infrastructure, multilateral development banks pave the way for private investors to follow. Relatively modest ADB investments in regional rating agencies, mutual funds and technical assistance have helped bring about wide-ranging reforms in Asia's capital markets that have in turn generated billions of dollars in capital investment by the private sector.

Through both loans and technical assistance, the ADB promotes economic and policy reforms and improves project implementation. Technical assistance is also used for upgrading human resources, a key component of development.

Moreover, through its private sector operations, the ADB, by taking a minority interest or providing just a proportion of the loan financing needed by selected enterprises, plays a vital role in mobilizing other sources of funds. In doing so, it acts as a catalyst to private sector activity.

As a trusted neutral agency, the ADB has played a crucial role in initiating and promoting subregional economic cooperation. The six countries which border on the Mekong River —

Cambodia, China, Laos, Burma, Thailand and Vietnam — have formed joint development undertakings in several sectors at the ADB's initiative and under its guidance. A region torn apart for decades by conflict is being drawn together by common endeavors in transport, energy, environmental protection, trade, investment and tourism.

The ADB is also helping promote "growth triangles" in Southeast Asia, in one case linking Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand and in another Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

By participating in the development of Asia and the Pacific, the industrialized countries not only help to promote peace and stability in the region, but also create for themselves huge trade and investment opportunities. By not taking part, there is the risk of continued underdevelopment and economic and political instability — to nobody's gain.

Global interdependence of economies is a reality. Isolationism and protectionism are unrealistic and dangerous.

The multilateral development banks remain highly successful vehicles for enhancing international cooperation. They are still the most effective source of development financing, and must be fully supported with essential funds by governments so that they can continue their work. Ill-informed criticism leading to the downsizing and weakening of multilateral development banks such as the ADB would hurt all parties concerned.

The writer, an American, is a vice president at the Asian Development Bank. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

No More Embassies for Sale, Please

By Faith Whittlesey

NEW YORK — The 1996 Republican presidential primaries promise to be among the costliest ever. Because New York, California and other large states have pushed their primaries forward, the outcome almost certainly will be decided in early spring by who has the most cash to throw around in those hugely expensive media markets.

That means that the competition to attract big-bucks contributors will be fiercer than ever, and the temptations to offer push ambassadorial appointments to the biggest of the big givers will be greater than ever.

Although the quid pro quo is rarely stated so baldly, big contributors know that embassy postings have often been the reward handed out by presidents from both parties to those who are especially generous. Most contributors will assume that the practice continues. Let them have any doubt, high-powered fund-raisers will be there to whisper vague but enticing promises in their ears.

It is time the candidates of both parties issued an explicit pledge — call it a Contract With America's Friends Abroad — to stop this practice now.

Leaders of countries to which ambassadors are assigned simply because they are big donors feel demeaned by the process. These "money appointments"

too often show a serious lack of understanding and knowledge about the best way to win friends for the United States.

The high-profile position of an ambassador can be crucial to the successful implementation of U.S. policy objectives abroad. America desperately needs as its ambassadors articulate men and women who can confidently, intelligently and enthusiastically advocate the policies of the duly elected government, even when those policies are unpopular.

This is why the above is not an argument simply to fill ambassadorial posts with only professional Foreign Service personnel. While there are many fine and talented people in the Foreign Service, they are not, as a group, particularly well adapted to advocating policies with which they often may disagree personally.

What the United States needs is highly qualified citizen-ambassadors drawn from the country's business, political and intellectual communities, people who understand the administra-

tion's goals and its underlying philosophy and can communicate those goals to their counterparts abroad.

In an ideal world, political donors would give to their chosen candidate out of a commitment to his or her ideas. Since we do not live in an ideal world, and since most large contributors expect some recognition, legitimate ways can be found to stroke egos without deconstructing foreign policy.

Having worked on the White House staff and served in many presidential and political campaigns, I believe that to make large donors feel sufficiently appreciated it usually suffices to invite them on occasion to the presidential box at the Kennedy Center, to White House dinners honoring important visitors, or to Rose Garden events unveiling policy initiatives or announcing new appointments.

It is said that with the end of the Cold War, history has not come to an end, it has just become more complex. In such a world, the United States needs the best people possible representing its interests abroad.

Republican candidates should take the pledge now. And President Bill Clinton and any Democratic challenger should be urged to follow suit and proclaim: No embassies for sale.

The writer, chairman of the American Swiss Foundation, was U.S. ambassador to Switzerland under President Ronald Reagan. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Defending Peking

SHANGHAI — The Chinese, in order to prevent a possible entry of Japanese into Peking, have cut the embankments near the city and flooded miles of territory. Hundreds of Chinese have been drowned.

1920: Meeting Russia

LONDON — Steady pressure toward the resumption, first of commercial, then of diplomatic relations with Russia continues, despite the critical situation there, possibly involving the fall of Lenin and Trotsky. The British are giving the negotiations official encouragement and think it impossible that they will break down, despite the anxiety on account of the conditions in Russia resulting from the Polish advance and the growing unrest against compulsory labor.

1945: Germans Fleeing

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES — Thousands of Germans were fleeing their broken country towards Denmark by land and sea tonight (May 3) as the disintegration of Germany's Reich's second largest army, which gave up to the British 2d Army. The vast majority of the German forces could not get away and were surrendering wholesale. Prisoner counts were rounded up by tens of thousands. Conservative estimates placed the prisoner bag of the 2d British Army at well over 150,000 in the last thirty-six hours. The American 8th Infantry Division, which is attached to the British, alone estimated its prisoners at 30,000.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Tel. (1) 43 93 00 00 Fax: (1) 43 93 12 12 Telex: 310 121
Editor: Michael R. Thompson, 500 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. Tel. (212) 512 2121
Fax: (212) 512 2122
New York: Tel. (212) 512 2121 Fax: (212) 512 2122
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OPINION/LETTERS

A Fashionable Stereotype That Explains Very Little

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — It has been the fashion since the 1994 elections to speak of "angry white men" as the defining group of the next political era. The fashion has become a small industry since the Oklahoma City tragedy, transforming bombers and killers into particularly egregious symbols of a class.

It is bizarre, to say the least, to see terrorists as stand-ins for large numbers of white men. It is no better than claiming that Black Panthers who shot cops in the 1960s were representative of all African-American

and Republicans, the AWMs were a gold mine, a new "victim" group that the right could call its own and in the process use to diminish the claims of others (African-Americans, women) whose grievances had previously seemed justified.

Now it is true that a lot of white men in American society feel besieged. Gender roles have been redefined and power has been shifting toward women and nonwhites, albeit not as quickly as women and nonwhites think fair.

But the AWM notion is flawed because it explains both too much and too little. Take those 1994 elections: The Democrats' losses among white men were especially severe among white men who did not graduate from college — the ones for whom the new economy has been more curse than blessing. Among white male college graduates, who are doing relatively well, the Democrats' losses were not nearly so bad.

Moreover, as Ruy Teixeira, a political analyst with the Economic Policy Institute, has pointed out, the Democrats' losses were not confined to white men. Substantial ground was also lost among white women who didn't graduate from college. The economy, after all, isn't being good to them, either.

What is going on, it appears, has less to do with gender than with class: A lot of families in the middle- to lower-middle income ranges — especially families that don't include college graduates — see their living standards slipping. The need for more income can force both men and women to spend more time working outside the home than either they or their children would like.

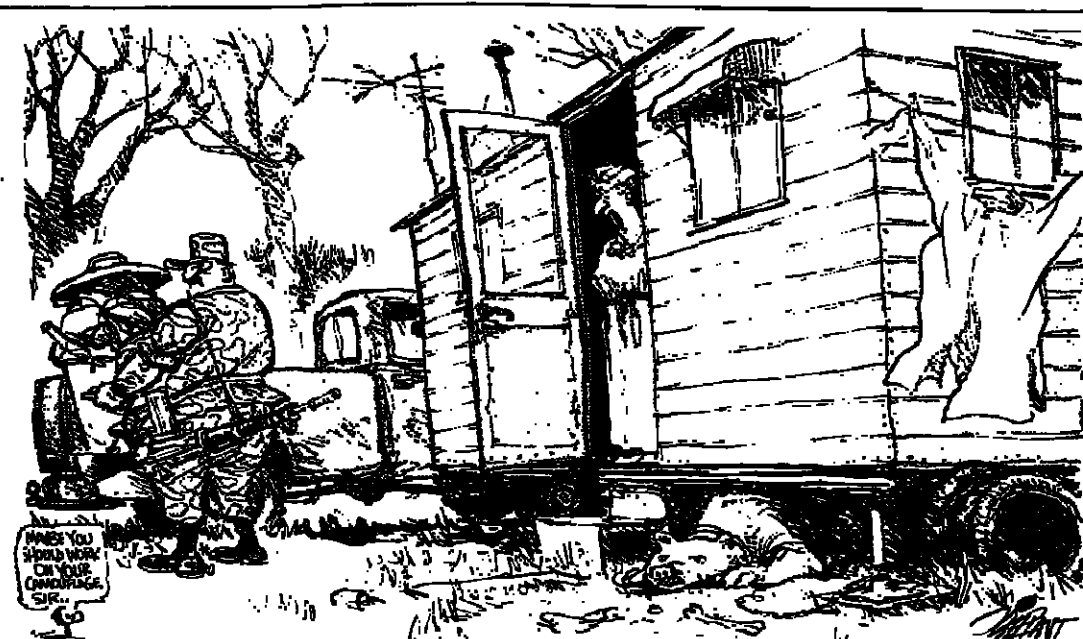
The 'angry white male' idea threatens to become a dodge for liberals and conservatives alike.

can males. Both generalizations are forms of racism and paranoia.

But cultural and journalistic inventions such as "angry white men" do not come from nowhere. They usually reflect an effort to explain some big social change and to impose order on new grievances.

The angry white men, or AWM, concept took off after the Republican electoral victory in 1994. Election Day polls showed clearly that some of the Republicans' biggest gains were among white men. That set off an avalanche of analysis.

For liberals and Democrats, it offered a kind of alibi, as if defeat were rendered more honorable when it was ascribed to the allegedly racist (or homophobic or xenophobic) tendencies of the AWMs. For conservatives



"You may be the commanding general of Post 17 of the Grand Patriot Militia, but in this outfit you're the private who takes the garbage to the dump!"

This economic frustration thus heightens the sense of moral disorder that Republicans of the Bill Bennett stripe have addressed forcefully.

Americans, especially parents, feel they have little control over the cultural environment. They want their children exposed to what they call, unapologetically, "wholesome values." These entail (to pick from Mr. Bennett's list of virtues) self-discipline, responsibility and work, and also compassion, honesty and faith. The broader culture does not reinforce these values nearly to the extent that parents — and not just parents — would wish.

White males, angry or not, have no monopoly on worries about economic opportunity or the state of American virtue. African-American parents are no less concerned about their children's job prospects and

the values to which they are being exposed. Women are as worried about these matters as men.

The angry white male idea threatens to become a dodge for conservatives and liberals alike. Conservatives, for the most part, don't want to face up to the costs of rising inequalities in income. They want to highlight the economy's ability to produce economic growth and play down the fact that growth has recently been skewed toward the better off and the better educated.

It is a lot easier for conservatives to say that angry white men want to get rid of gun control than to support changes in the economy aimed at lifting living standards at the middle and bottom rungs. The AWM obsession can also tempt conservative politicians to exaggerate the gains blacks and women have made and to sug-

gest (without quite saying so) that these gains are unfair and are the main reason for white male anxiety.

Liberals, on the other hand, can use the AWM idea to buttress an attitude of condescension toward legitimate anxieties over the country's cultural drift. If worries about the culture are explained by "patriarchal attitudes" or "bigotry," they can be written off and ignored. That would be politically stupid, and it would also be wrong.

The idea of the angry white man reduces large numbers of Americans to their elemental passions, denying their ability to reason or act in common with other kinds of Americans. It disguises more problems than it solves and distorts more reality than it explains. Like so many stereotypes, it deserves to be junked.

The Washington Post.

There Are Ways a Country Can Live With Terrorism

By Abraham Rabinovich

JERUSALEM — A few months after the Six-Day War, a cinematographer in Jerusalem felt his foot touch a package under the seat in front of him. A woman had just vacated the seat in mid-film. After whispered consultations all about, someone picked up the package and took it to the lobby. A policeman who was summoned ran with it to a nearby compound and set it down behind a tree. He had just pulled safely back when the package exploded.

Since that incident 28 years ago there have probably been thousands

places of public assembly. In many neighborhoods, residents patrol streets at night as part of the civil guard. Time is set aside in schools after terrorist incidents to permit children to vent their anxieties. An alert public is quick to report suspicious objects — dozens of which over the years have turned out to be bombs. These objects are now dealt with only by trained sappers.

When a knife-wielder runs amok or gunmen suddenly open fire on a crowded street it is often civilians learning to carry pistols who are the first to try to stop them. In order to enable interrogators to elicit information in "ticking bomb" situations, the courts have sanctioned terror to apply "moderate physical pressure" on suspected terrorists. Special litter bins that can absorb the impact of an explosion were installed in the streets and parks of Israeli cities after conventional litter bins had proven a favorite place to deposit bombs.

As the populace adjusts to terror, the terrorists adjust, too. The bombs become more sophisticated and the tactics bolder. As American troops learned off Okinawa, suicide bombers are hard to stop even when you have an entire battle fleet braced for them. As it learned in Oklahoma, even "conventional" bombers can do terrible damage.

The Israeli experience is that good intelligence is the basic weapon in the battle against terror. As painful as terror blows have been in the past three decades, those foiled by the security services would have been far worse. Limitations such as those placed on the FBI regarding penetration of extremist organizations are an enviable expression of a free society. But if America is confronting a serious threat of urban terror, its security services will need a freer hand. What Israel has demonstrated is that short of an Algeria-like situation, society properly braced can live untraumatized, dynamic, upbeat lives, even with terror lurking in the shadow.

The writer, a reporter with The Jerusalem Post, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Transparent Ambition

I cannot understand why Senator Bob Dole's "vow to press for anti-terror laws" should be considered newsworthy (April 26). Perhaps next week we will see a headline expressing his vow to support motherhood. The real news is the obvious ambition of a politician who will do anything to obtain the Republican presidential nomination. The least we could have expected was sufficient time to find and bury the innocent victims of the Oklahoma City tragedy before Senator Dole pandered to the National Rifle Association by supporting the repeal of gun control

legislation. His remark that Representative Charles Schumer of New York has a "penchant for publicity" is the worst example of the pot calling the kettle black I have ever seen.

J. RANDALL
Prague.

Free Speech, Hate Speech

Regrettably, the April 28 editorial "Watch Your Language" mentions constitutional guarantees of free speech almost as an afterthought. Alarm bells should ring when a paper as respected as The New York Times confidently asserts the unprovable, saying that the force of

words "can create a generalized atmosphere of violence in which unstable individuals feel that they have a license for crime." Brooding paranoia does not need to be justified by radio broadcasts; it flourishes most often in solitude, among loners cut off from normal sociability and communication.

G. Gordon Liddy, the talk-show host, may have crossed the line from free speech to hate speech in his exhortations to shoot trespassing federal agents; but this is a question that should be considered on its own merits, not unthinkingly linked to the horror and outrage evoked by the Oklahoma bombing.

It would be sad if a president with a record as a defender of free speech, as exemplified by his 1993 meeting with the persecuted writer Salman Rushdie, should fail to be noticed for his more measured comments on the bombing: his prompt warning against over-hasty judgment and the stereotyping of whole groups.

FRANCES D'SOUZA,
Article 19, London.

Beyond the Bagel

The Washington Post and other "bagel cutters" ("American Topics," March 13) might like to know that a klutz, the person who cuts himself

while slicing a bagel, is also the type to stumble over his own feet; to search for his eyeglasses while they sit perched on his nose; to signal left while turning right; and to commit sundry other unthinking "clumsies." Yet he may be a wise and intelligent person. Better not be within hearing distance, however, when a Yiddish speaker cuts through and beyond the bagel he is holding. A nearby companion might observe with wonderment, if not sarcasm: "Oy, bist du a kluger!" (Oh! Aren't you a smart one!) — accompanied, of course, by inimitable tonalities.

M. B. C. DOV,
Brussels.

BOOKS

LOOKING FOR THE LOST: Journeys Through a Vanishing Japan

By Alan Booth. 416 pages. \$25. Kodansha International.

Reviewed by Alan Jolis

WESTERN writers' fascination with Japan has taken many forms. Jorge Luis Borges and Marguerite Yourcenar each discovered Japan late in life, and they wrote in raptures about its sophisticated philosophy and the by-now familiar culture of haiku and rock gardens. Others such as Michael Crichton have taken a far less reverential look and drawn stereotypical business executives as new symbols of evil in our post-Cold War era.

Now in his thoughtful, funny, erudite and endlessly entertaining travel book, Alan Booth gives us an insider's Japan most of us have never seen before. Booth, who died of cancer in 1993 at the age of 46, was a London-born specialist in Noh theater. He lived in Tokyo for 23 years and had previously written "The Roads to Sata: A 2,000-mile walk through Japan." Here he again takes us on a walking tour of the byways and hideaways of a nation he came to love and understand in its most minute shadings. Imagine a personal tour

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Michelle Farradon, owner of a bookshop in Paris, is reading "La Bourrasque" by Hélène Lenoir.

"Reading books is my passion, and I just finished. It's a tale of violent family incest, but the style of her writing is as important as the story itself." (John Branton, IHT)



through Buckingham Palace given by an aficionado with the erudition of Samuel Johnson and the intractable wit of Mark Twain, a tour that would avoid all the main rooms of the castle and focus on the hidden moat, the mouseholes, the disused toilets, and you will have some idea of what Booth is up to.

"I have always preferred things out of season," Booth writes in "Looking for the Lost" as he trudges along in the cold and wet, after being bitten by a dog. "I like fairgrounds in the rain and ski resorts when the snow has melted and seaside promenades in January."

When he shows us the overcrowded, overcommercialized modern Japan, we see it through such layers of vignettes, humor and historical perspective that the entire society is suddenly

humanized and illuminated with vitality. Whether it's paying for beers he hasn't ordered at a fireman's ball, the history of Japan's newest 315 golf courses, the use of ladies in latex body stockings to sell agricultural equipment, Booth refuses to let himself be taken in by appearances. Nothing is assumed or taken for granted. What results is a Japan that is fascinating and multifaceted beyond anything Westerners imagine.

There are no sick businessmen or politicians here, instead we get sumo-wrestling addicted peasants, surly ex-ladies of the night, gold-toothed old women trying to cheer him, quixotic gangsters, dockworkers. This is a land where tired travelers sitting down to eat smell each other's wet socks, and where a drunk politely wipes the spittle off your plate with his sleeve.

But Booth's sardonic ear is tinged with a deep love for Japan. Each page is redolent with affection. When he calls Shinto philosophy "spurious rigamarole," he first earns the right to say this. He has an anthropologist's objectivity with

an insider's feel for dialects, tiny inflections, word games and the intentional put-downs of a culture into which he married.

By turns funny and angry, always insightful, he shows us how the Japanese "continue to fuss about their 'homogeneity' and their 'uniqueness,' prizing 100 percent racial purity." He explains how cities that are by Western standards "a tangled, utility-cabled skyline full of jolting neon... an ugliness that makes you weep" have hidden treasures for which we need a different aesthetic sense. Kyoto's "subtle, sometimes tiny details that resist the cacophony around them... may require a lifetime to unearth."

This book is a must, a tuning fork for anyone who thinks they know Japan, a demolition derby for any neophyte who harbors preconceptions about the place. Booth does not reveal any motive for his journey. We are never told why or under what circumstance he set out on his walk. But this weakness turns into a strength. More than a book, this is a sui generis crusade without beginning or end; and we follow Booth without concern for goal or destination because the superlative writer can take you anywhere for the sole enchantment of his company.

"Looking for the Lost" is one man's testament, rich in texture and wisdom, a love song to a country and a people who adopted him. Also it is the map of a passionate and keen life.

Alan Jolis, author of the novel "Mercedes and the House of Rainbows," wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal, three no-trump was the obvious contract for North-South, although as it happens four hearts would have been makeable against any defense. But the bidding was excessively revealing: North should have raised the two no-trump rebid to game, since he had no interest in any other contract. Three diamonds served no constructive purpose, and helped Sam Pearson as West to find the best lead.

It now seemed that the unbid club suit offered the best hope, but a routine lead of the five would have been fatal. West saw the danger of blocking the suit, and selected a devastating lead: the club queen. East signaled with the four, preserving the ace as a vital entry, and South held up the king. When the ten was led and East played the two, the writing was on the wall.

South still had a chance in the red suits. He led the diamond queen, which was cov-

ered by the king and ace. A diamond to the jack failed to produce the ten, so he overtook the spade queen with the king to attempt a heart finesse. When he failed, West cashed the diamond ten and led her remaining club for down two. At other tables, with a less inspired lead, South invariably made three no-trump, often with an over-trick.

NORTH (D)
♠ K 8 7 2
♥ 10 6
♦ A 9 7 5 3
♣ J 6

WEST
♠ J 10 9 3
♥ Q 7 3
♦ K 10 3
♣ Q 10 5

EAST
♠ 8 5 4
♥ 8 4 2
♦ 8 4
♣ A 9 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A Q
♥ A K J 9 5
♦ Q J 6
♣ K 8 7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
North Pass East 1 ♣ South Pass
West 1 ♣ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
East 2 ♣ Pass 3 N.T. Pass
West led the club queen.

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Generalitat de Catalunya
Autonomous Government
of Catalonia

VII PREMI INTERNACIONAL CATALUNYA 1995



Václav Havel

Richard von Weizsäcker

for the ethical dimension of their political careers.

The Generalitat de Catalunya awards the Premi Internacional Catalunya through the Institut Català d'Estudis Mediterranis. It is endowed with 80,000 ECU's and a bronze sculpture. It is awarded annually to those persons whose work has made a decisive contribution to the development of cultural, scientific or human values around the world. The candidatures are presented by academies, centres of culture or investigation from all over the world.

The winners of the award to date have been: 1989: Karl R. Popper, philosopher. 1990: Abdus Salam, physicist. 1991: Jacques-Yves Cousteau, oceanographer. 1992: Mstislav Rostropovich, cellist. 1993: Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza, geneticist. 1994: Edgar Morin, sociologist.

THE JURY: Jordi Pujol, President of the Catalan Government. Shlomo Ben Ami, historian. Tel Aviv University. Enric Arguñol, Rector of the Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Barcelona. Ricard Bofill, architect. Barcelona. Abdelwahab Bouhdiba, sociologist. Tunis. Xavier Bru de Sala, writer. Barcelona. Umberto Colombo, physical chemist. Rome. Georges Duby, historian. Aix-en-Provence. Núria Espert, actress and theatre director. Madrid. Tahar Ben Jelloun,

novelist. Tangier. Hugues de Jouvenel, prospectivist. Paris. Massimo Livi-Bacci, demographer. Florence. Andreu Mas Colell, economist. Harvard University. Federico Mayor Zaragoza, director general of UNESCO. Simon Nora, financier. Paris. Joan Oró, biochemist. University of Houston. Baltasar Porcel, writer. Majorca. Mstislav Rostropovich, cellist. Moscow. Hugh Thomas, historian. London. Gustavo Villapalos, Rector of the Universidad Complutense. Madrid.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Antarctic Angst:
A 2d Ice Sheet
Could Be at RiskBy Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While the melting of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, which would raise worldwide sea levels by 20 feet (6 meters), has long been considered one of the direst potential consequences of global warming, some polar specialists are suggesting an even more catastrophic scenario.

Meeting last month in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, specialists from many parts of the world debated the stability of the huge East Antarctic Ice Sheet. Could global warming cause it to slip into the sea? Even partial slippage would inundate many coastal cities and much of the world's food-producing land.

It was a polite but emotional debate, evoking past confrontations between those who believe the history of the earth has been punctuated by occasional catastrophes and the "uniformitarians" who rebel against such concepts.

Antarctica is divided by the Transantarctic Mountains into two icy regions. To the west, south of the Americas, is an ice cap that rests on a submerged archipelago comparable in size to the Philippines. Great ice "streams" flow relatively rapidly toward the sea. That the whole sheet might run off into the ocean is widely regarded as a long-term possibility.

The ice on the other side of the Transantarctic Mountains rests on a buried continent with a few inland basins. Those who believe slippage may occur say they would expect a partial shedding of the ice, which they say occurred repeatedly until the Pliocene Epoch, three or four million years ago. It is estimated that a shedding of one-third of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet would raise global seas more than 150 feet.

A total melting of polar ice, including that on Greenland,

would inundate all low-lying areas. This occurred during the Cretaceous Period, 65 million to 135 million years ago.

Opponents of the slippage theory cite evidence showing that the Antarctic ice has been stable for at least 17 million years. Cores extracted from the floors of the seas that surround Antarctica, they say, show no curtailment of sediment from melting icebergs, as would be expected had the continent become partly ice-free.

But proponents argue that at no time since the Pliocene Epoch, when summer temperatures in the Arctic were 10 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than they are today, has the earth been as warm as some predict it soon will be. The great East Antarctic ice sheet, in places three miles (4.8 kilometers) thick, was formed after the Pliocene. Before that, they propose, the ice waxed and waned, although it was never as extensive as now.

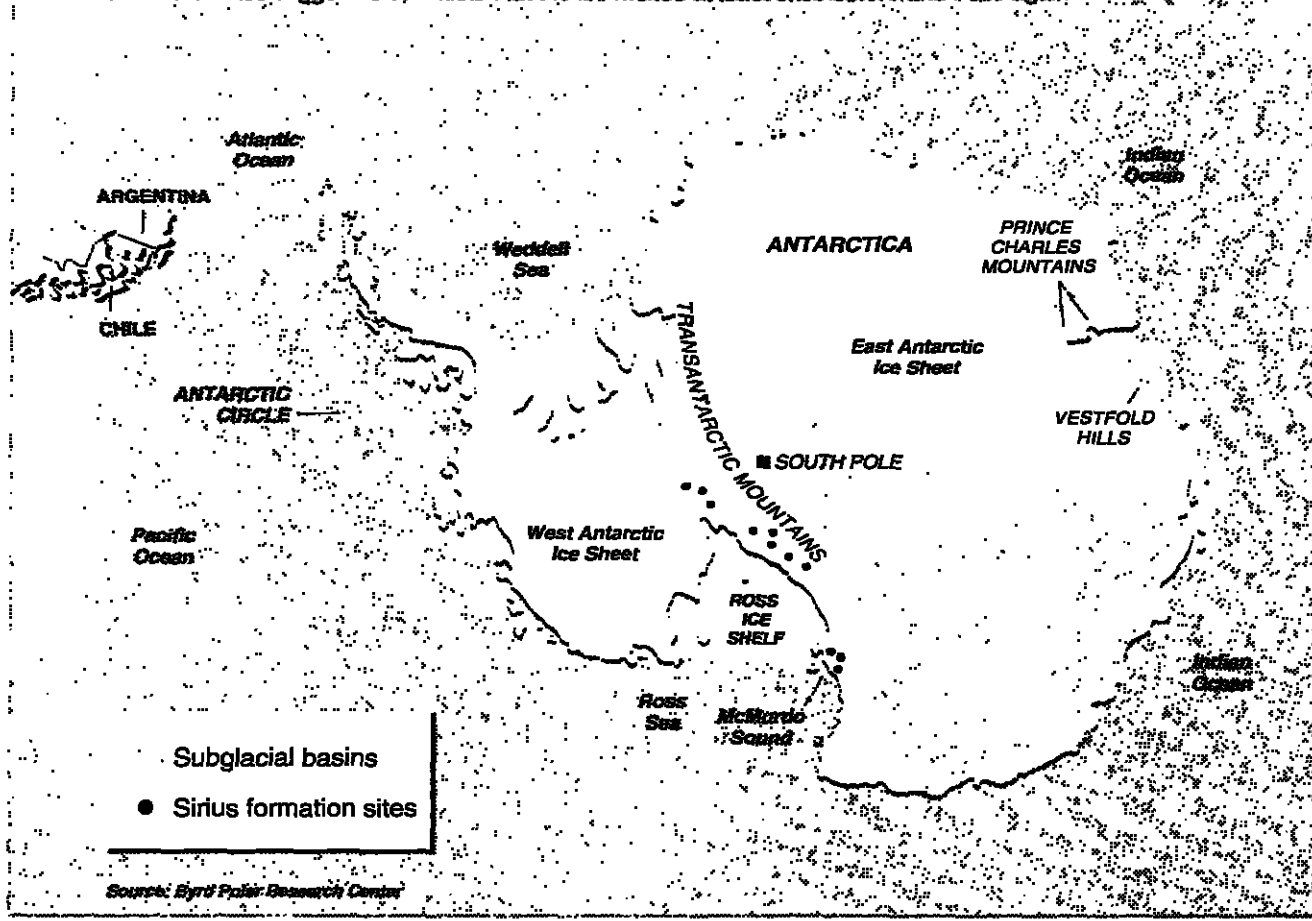
It was agreed at the meeting that during the Pliocene the world was warmer than it has ever been since, particularly in the Arctic. Forests migrated to the shores of the Arctic Ocean and, say proponents of the great slippage, trees grew near the South Pole, having retained the foothold on the continent that they gained when the southern continents were joined. If some of the East Antarctic ice melted at that warming, they say, it could do so again.

This melting and subsequent rise in sea level, proponents argue, would account for the sea-floor fossils found in glacial deposits on mountains in the area. These deposits, known as the Sirius Formation, are themselves remarkable because they are far above any contemporary glaciers, indicating that the East Antarctic ice was at one time much higher, flowing over the mountains. Most recently, Sirius-type deposits have also been found in the Prince Charles Mountains on the Indian Ocean side of Antarctica.

Proponents of the theory say

What Would Happen if Eastern Antarctic Ice Melted?

Researchers say basins could become seas if Eastern Antarctic ice sheet melted. Oceanic fossils found at Sirius sites suggest to scientists that the ice melted at least once before, and froze again.



Source: Byrd Polar Research Center

that the tiny oceanic fossils, known as diatoms, could have lived in a shallow inland sea during an ice-free period before they were carried onto the mountains by glacial activity.

Or, the fossils could have been lifted from the basins by winds. Diatom specimens occasionally have been found in places in Antarctica where they could only have been windblown.

Scientists of the slippage school argued that fossils in the Sirius Formation are of Pliocene age, rather than a mix of ages, as would be expected if they came

from more distant sources and at different times.

It was such claims and rebuttals, as well as the potential importance of the answer, that prompted the National Science Foundation to sponsor a recent workshop at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. Participants came from as far as Australia and New Zealand, as well as from Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, and research centers throughout the United States.

Prominent among those arguing for major variations in earlier East Antarctic ice cover were Dr. Peter N. Webb and Dr. David Elliot of the Byrd Polar Research Center at Ohio State University, and Dr. David M. Harwood of the University of Nebraska.

The skeptics included Dr. George Denton and Dr. David Marchant of the University of Maine in Orono; Dr. James P. Kennen of the Marine Science Institute of the University of California at Santa Barbara; his former student, Dr. David A. Hodell, now at the University of Florida in Gainesville; and

David D. Sugden of the University of Edinburgh.

If there were great discharges of ice during the Pliocene they would have raised sea levels substantially. Determining the extent of such rises has been frustrating because the land in many areas being measured has been rising and falling because of erosion, geologic action and ice ages. These sites include New Guinea, New Zealand, Enewetak Island in the mid-Pacific, the Middle Atlantic coastal plain of the United States and several places in Alaska.

Dr. Smart reported that the longer the study, the more likely it was to show a benefit of screening mammography for younger women. He concluded that women who had regular, high-quality mammograms today were more likely to have cancers detected at an earlier and more curable stage than participants in all eight studies he examined.

But the chances that future studies will show an unquestionable benefit of screening mammography in younger women are not good. Dr. Smart pointed out that to demonstrate an unequivocal 20 percent reduction in breast cancer deaths in women in their 40s would require a study of nearly one million women.

Thus far fewer than 180,000 such women have participated in all the studies combined. Nor is a convincing finding likely to emerge from a new trial in Britain, which will be offering annual screening to one-third of 195,000 women in their 40s.

There have been several indications that when cancer is found in a younger woman through mammography, it is likely to be at least as curable as cancers found in women from 50 to 64, for whom an annual mammogram is uniformly recommended. When a breast cancer is discovered, chances of cure depend on the tumor's size, its growth patterns and whether cancer cells have spread to nearby lymph nodes.

In a study published in the current issue of *The American Journal of Radiology*, Dr. Belinda N. Curpen and colleagues reported that in 44,301 screening mammograms, 75 cancers were detected in women 40 to 49 and 126 were found in women 50 to 64. The detection rate was 3 per 1,000 examinations for the younger women as against 5.5 per 1,000 examinations for the older women, suggesting that few cancers were missed in either group.

Because mammograms often detect suspicious areas in the breast that warrant further tests or biopsies but that turn out not to be cancer, there are issues like medical costs, mental anguish and physical trauma to consider when deciding whether routine mammograms are worthwhile for younger women. Experts must determine whether the benefits are likely to outweigh the risks.

There are many reasons why it may be more difficult to show a benefit of screening mammography in younger women. Women in their 40s are considerably less likely to develop and die from breast cancer than are women 50 and older.

At Carnegie Mellon University, a team led by Dr. Jonathan Cohen is mapping brain activity in subjects who are asked to watch a series of letters flashed on a screen. They respond by pushing a button whenever a letter repeats after a single other letter has intervened.

Just as the prefrontal cortex has certain areas that specialize in working memory for location and for identity, there are other areas that specialize in working memory for a sequence of objects.

Pros and Cons
Of a Routine
MammogramBy Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is hard enough to get healthy people to go for checkups that might pick up hidden cancers while they are still curable. But when experts argue among themselves about who should get various tests and how often, reluctance can run into outright refusal.

With regard to screening mammograms for women under 50, practitioners say the current debate about their life-saving potential is prompting many women to avoid the test even as a growing number of studies points to its ability to reduce breast cancer deaths in women of all ages.

In 1989, the American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute and 11 other national organizations recommended that women from 40 to 50 years old have a mammogram every one to two years and that those 50 and older should have one annually.

Then, late in 1992, a seven-year study of screening mammography done in Canada showed no benefit to women under 50. In fact, women in their 40s who were in the screening group in that study actually had a higher breast cancer death rate than women who were not screened, a finding no one could explain.

Despite widespread criticism of the design and execution of the Canadian study, the National Cancer Institute retracted its advice, saying there was no proof that routine mammography benefited younger women.

Instead of a blanket screening recommendation for all women in their 40s, the institute recommended routine mammograms only for those whose family history placed them at an unusually high risk of breast cancer.

The matter is not inconsequential, in terms of either money or lives. Each year 40,000 women under 50 learn that they have breast cancer, and each year there are 10,000 deaths of women who developed breast cancer from the age of 40 through 49. Only about one in five of those cancers occur in women with family histories of breast cancer.

WHILE the numbers of cases and deaths are much higher among women over 50, the years of life saved are much greater when a 45-year-old woman is cured than when a woman of 65 is. Still, many more younger women must be screened to find one cancer than is the case among women over 50.

As Dr. Russell Harris and Dr. Linda Leininger of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine recently put it, "In our rush to control the terrible problem of breast cancer, it is easy to forget that, in the best of circumstances, the many must be screened to benefit the few."

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In the studies completed so far, less than a third of the participants were in their 40s when screening began. Women in their 40s are more likely to have very early stages of breast cancer and so their life expectancy is naturally longer whether or not their cancers are found through screening.

Such factors suggest that larger studies and a longer follow-up — 10 or more years — using the newest and most sensitive equipment may be needed to see benefits in younger women. It now appears that the Canadian and other studies on which the institute based its advice may not have been large enough or long enough to demonstrate a life-saving benefit for younger women.

In a new analysis published last month in the *Journal of Cancer*, Dr. Charles R. Smart, formerly of the National Cancer

Cost, anguish and physical trauma must be considered.

Institute and now of Salt Lake City, and his co-authors found that when all eight scientifically designed studies of screening mammography in younger women were combined, there was a 14 percent reduction in breast cancer deaths among those screened. This was not statistically significant, but when the Canadian study's aberrant results were left out, there was a statistically significant 23 percent benefit associated with screening.

Dr. Smart reported that the longer the study, the more likely it was to show a benefit of screening mammography for younger women. He concluded that women who had regular, high-quality mammograms today were more likely to have cancers detected at an earlier and more curable stage than participants in all eight studies he examined.

But the chances that future studies will show an unquestionable benefit of screening mammography in younger women are not good. Dr. Smart pointed out that to demonstrate an unequivocal 20 percent reduction in breast cancer deaths in women in their 40s would require a study of nearly one million women.

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Mapping the Brain's Scratch Pad

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While you are keeping something in mind, just where exactly is it kept? Neuroscientists, after a long search, think they have an answer. They believe they have located what amounts to the brain's scratch pad, where information is held temporarily when it is needed for some current task.

New techniques for observing the brain in action are revealing that neurons in the prefrontal lobes, just behind the forehead, hold specific kinds of information for short-term use. These neurons appear to be the neural basis for the mind's "working memory" which operates, say, while you dial a phone number.

The role of the brain's working memory seems similar to that of random-access memory (RAM) computer chips, which hold data drawn from the long-term memory systems like a hard drive or a CD-ROM. The cells of the prefrontal cortex can draw data from other regions of the brain, retain the information for as long as needed and switch quickly to other data as the mind's attention shifts elsewhere.

"We've found cells for working memory in the prefrontal cortex that retrieve and temporarily hold information pulled from long-term memory stores that are dispersed throughout the brain," said Dr. Patricia Goldman-Rakic, a neuroscientist at Yale Medical School who has done much of the research.

The neurology of working memory, which is more widely known by the now outmoded term "short-term" memory, may hold a vital clue to what goes wrong in the thinking of people with schizophrenia.

"Working memory is the mental glue that links a thought through time from its

beginning to its end," said Dr. Goldman-Rakic. "The bizarre thought disorders in schizophrenia, especially the inability to keep a train of thought from getting derailed, could be due to a defect in working memory."

The findings of Dr. Goldman-Rakic and others have shifted brain researchers' attention from the hippocampus, an ancient structure in the limbic system that seems crucial for long-term memory, to the prefrontal lobes, which in evolutionary terms are among the newest parts of the neocortex.

Neuroanatomists have long recognized that the prefrontal cortex is unique in having a huge number of circuits that connect

The mind's working memory operates while you do things like dialing a phone.

with other parts of the neocortex, especially the centers for analyzing sensory data, and with lower brain centers like the limbic system, which is central to emotional reactions.

The new findings are consistent with theories of neuropsychology, largely based on clinical studies of brain-damaged patients, that view the prefrontal region as the brain's executive center for making decisions, planning and executing behavior. The key executive function of the prefrontal cortex, Dr. Goldman-Rakic argues, is working memory.

While using PET scans, imaging devices that monitor the rate of glucose uptake in the whole brain, she and Dr. Harriet Freed-

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

On April 28, we lost our beloved

CARL W. HIRSCHMANN (1920 - 1995)

"I do not choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon if I can. I seek opportunity not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the state look after me. I want to take the calculated risk; to dream and to build, to fail and to succeed. I prefer the challenges of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the stale calm of utopia.

I will not trade my freedom for beneficence, nor my dignity for a handout. It is my heritage to think and to act for myself, enjoy the benefit of my creations, and to face the world boldly and say, this I have done."

This credo was the philosophy which guided both the business and personal life of Carl W. Hirschmann, entrepreneur and founder of the Hirschmann Group of Companies.

In our hearts, in our thoughts, forever — he will be missed.

*Rita Hirschmann-Hauser; Carl W. Hirschmann Jr.; Christine Sass-Hirschmann;
Joan and Peter Frey-Hirschmann; Thomas and Silvia Hirschmann-Lanz;
Gregor C. Hirschmann; Al and Frances Mullane-Hirschmann; the grandchildren Nikolai,
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*Our thanks go out to all those who touched his life
and supported the family with their heartfelt concern, affection, and prayers.*

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EUROPEAN
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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1945

THE NEW YORK HERALD
(ESTABLISHED IN 1857)

British Take Hamburg in Nazi Debacle

Stalin Acts to End Polish Deadlock

Accepts Mikolajczyk As Member of Provisional Warsaw Government

U.S. Asks Changes In Dumbarton Plan

Series of Amendments Is Offered by Stassen

By Ned Russell

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The three-power deadlock on Polish participation in the United Nations conference has been "loosened" as a result of a message from Premier Stalin accepting Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former prime minister of the Polish regime in London, for membership in the provisional Warsaw government.

Stalin's unexpected action on what had been one of the major obstacles to implementation of the Yalta agreement represented the first effort to get forward in the complicated Polish problem since the Chinese conference between Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and the late President Roosevelt. Authoritative sources here, however, cautioned against the hope that the whole question would be resolved in time to seek the Polish deadlocked Dumbarton Plan discussed.

Meanwhile, the conference moved steadily toward final action on the basic Dumbarton Oaks program, as foreign ministers of the four sponsoring powers held their second conference in less than twenty-four hours to seek general agreement on their respective proposed amendments to the charter of the world security organization. Commander Hjalmar S. Stassen, speaking for the American delegation, announced today that America is sponsoring amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks formula for an international peace organization. He said the delegation had agreed on nine major objectives in changes now being considered by the foreign ministers of America, Britain, Russia and China.

Among the amendments was a provision for making the organization function "in keeping with the principles of justice and other changes would clarify the language of the charter to provide an organization functioning within an international law and existing in the development of such law.

Human Rights Objective. Others would provide that safeguarding and developing world rights be stated as one of the purposes of the organization, and for "peaceful change of conditions in the world, so that the organization would incorporate into the charter a definite system of trusteeship; provide for future general review of the entire charter in the light of the progress and the developing world situation after the war is over."

Other changes would introduce a modernized version of world order, as an integral part of the organization; incorporate in the charter specific provision of the Atlantic Charter, including the Four Big Principles, and outline cultural objectives discussed with China at Dumbarton Oaks but not included precisely in the present formula.

Marshall Jan Christensen, chairman of the South African delegation to the United Nations conference and only conference who attended the conference that formulated the Treaty of Versailles, proposed today a preamble to the United Nations Charter expressing in broad terms the aims of world peace and security.

Draft of Preamble. The draft of his preamble follows: "To prevent recurrence of fratricidal strife, which twice in our generation has brought untold sorrow and loss upon mankind and to re-establish faith in fundamental human rights, in sanctity and ultimate value of human personality, in equal rights of men and women and of nations small and large and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and for these ends, to practice tolerance and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors.

In order that the nations may work together to maintain international peace and security.

By acceptance of principles and the institution of methods to ensure that armed force shall not be used save in the common interest.

By provision of means by which all disputes that threaten maintenance of international peace and security shall be settled.

By establishment of confidence under which justice shall be respected for obligation of international law treaties and fundamental human rights and freedom can be maintained.

By employment of international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples, agree to this Charter of the United Nations.

Italy to Get Cable Service. WASHINGTON, May 3 (A.P.)—World cable service to Italy will be reopened tomorrow by agreement of Italy, Britain and America.

Bidault Backs Trusteeship Plan at Parley

Asks No Special Attention For France on Problems Of National Security

Special to the European Edition

By Joseph Barnes

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—In his effort to claim major-power rank for France in the councils of the United Nations, yet without sharing control of strategic bases, and made this power diplomatic bull-gear, Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, supported yesterday the general idea of trusteeship and the possibility of international control of strategic bases, and made no claims for special consideration of his own country's problem of national security.

At his first press conference here, the French minister pointed out that Indo-China is not included among the areas which trusteeship has been proposed by the United States delegation. But he gave his blessing to the idea of trusteeship for dependent people, calling it "practicable" in the opinion of the French delegation, and he committed himself to the wisdom of international bases by saying that the future of Dakar would depend on how the San Francisco conference disposes of the larger question of international control over strategic bases.

Explains Vote on Argentina. The French minister said that he was optimistic over the progress of the conference, pointing out that initial difficulties had been overcome and that automatic unanimity was not to be expected among forty-six nations. He explained the French vote on the Argentine issue by stating that he spoke with passion in his vote only when he believed in the justice of a cause and that he did not think it proper for one great power to take sides in procedural difficulties between two small powers.

On the final vote, France voted to seat Argentina because good friends and allies of France, and because of the sincerity of the Argentine democracy and anti-Fascism at the present time. He refused to refrain from making any claim to the Rhineland, Ruhr or Saar for France, although he did not think it wise to insist on a territorial which would keep the resources of those areas from adding again to the German war potential. He spoke with passion in his vote only when he repudiated the idea that any final German surrender could include the right of the German people to France among the victorious powers.

French Colonial Problems. France's own colonial problems will be settled, according to M. Bidault, in a spirit of international justice and in the light of the French position in the world. He reserved full French sovereignty over French lands in the south Pacific for example, but said that France was prepared to enter into any regional arrangements to maintain peace and order in the world. He pointed out that Syria and Lebanon are represented at the conference at the request of France, "because it is proud of its liberal and liberating tradition in the Middle East."

British Minister Ribs President De Valera

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LONDON, May 3.—President De Valera's visit to the British Legation in Dublin yesterday to express his sympathy on the death of British Cabinet Minister. Addressing a luncheon of the Irish Association, Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, said that "if I were De Valera, I would thank God for the fact that I would open my remarks by concluding with you on the passing of the Minister."

New Zealanders of 8th Army Take Trieste as Nazis Yield

Trieste, Adriatic port that may divide Italy and Yugoslavia in Europe's post-war settlement, has been taken by the 8th Army, it was officially announced last night as the smoke of battle left the Italian front for the first time since the landings at Salerno on Sept. 9, 1943.

Trieste was not covered by the Italian surrender pact announced yesterday. The German garrison there surrendered to the New Zealanders after fighting for two days against Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisan forces. German troops were driven miles north of Trieste.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, announcing the campaign from Washington, said that the American 8th Army suffered 108,163 casualties up to April 28. The figure included 21,571 killed, 77,248 wounded and 10,342 missing. In Italy, a general landing by

Japanese Sailors Leap for Life from Doomed Warship



After receiving direct hits from planes of the 5th American Air Force, in Chinese waters off Amoy, Japanese scout vessel rolls over on its side and churns the water into froth before diving to the bottom.

British Troops Enter Rangoon In Burma Push

LANDINGS MADE ON BOTH SIDES OF RIVER AFTER PARATROOPERS CLEAR WAY

CALCUTTA, May 3.—British troops have entered Rangoon, the capital of Burma, it was announced today in a special communique by the Southeast Asia Command.

Landings were made on both sides of the Rangoon River after the way had been cleared by paratroopers. The Eastern Air Command's heavy bombers dropped 350 tons of bombs on twenty-five targets in the Rangoon River area yesterday. The British reported increasing operations from the Burmese National Army in blocking and ambushing the Japanese. The Japanese back more than 300 miles in the twenty-five day assault on Rangoon, which has a population of 550,000.

Patrols also have entered Rangoon, 175 miles northwest of Rangoon, and Pegu and Patheingyi, west of the Irrawaddy River, have been captured.

Allies Invade Borneo Island

WITH THE ALLIED FLEET OFF TARAKAN, May 1 (Delayed).—Black smoke from shells and orange flames hung today over Tarakan, a small island port off the northeast coast of Dutch Borneo.

As the Allied fleet combined, Allied ground forces poured ashore, striking the first blow to regain the island from the Japanese. The Japanese had captured the island in the beginning of the war.

An Australian infantry division stormed ashore from the beach, and as it landed under the protection of an Australian-American air and naval bombardment. The position for four days had been held by Australian artillery on the nearby island of Sadau.

Borneo has an area slightly less than that of New Guinea, but combined with a population estimated at about 3,000,000. The coast of Borneo is fringed by a narrow strip of land, and the island is divided by a network of rivers. It is a strategic point for the Japanese, and the Allies are determined to take it.

Submarines Score in Pacific. WASHINGTON, May 3 (U.P.)—Vice-Admiral Charles W. Lockwood Jr., Navy commander of submarines in the Pacific, said today that the American submarines craft alone have sunk about half of the Japanese merchant fleet. He said that the Japanese had lost 40,000 tons of shipping, and that the Allies had sunk 1,000,000 tons of Japanese merchant ships had been sunk.

Paris Blackout to End

Lifting of the blackout in Paris will be announced shortly and there will be no further sounding of the sirens at noon on Thursday. Following the lifting of the blackout, the city will be illuminated by the sun. The city will be illuminated by the sun, and the city will be illuminated by the sun.

Grig Thomsen Eisenhower. Sir James Grig, British Secretary of State for War, in a letter to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, expressed his deep gratitude for the war in the Pacific. He said that the British were grateful for the American support and for the kindness of all ranks in speeding them home.

Berlin Toll Is 134,000 Prisoners

Nazis Still Coming Out Of Cellars and Subways To Surrender to Reds

Russians, British Link Up on Elbe

'Pravda' Is Published Inside Reich Capital

Berlin's humiliation was complete yesterday as the Moscow paper, 'Pravda', was published in its limits and distributed to its citizens, who were thus enabled to see the Red Army claim the capture of 134,000 prisoners in its successful campaign against the Reich capital.

In Moscow, according to the United Press, Premier Stalin congratulated the 2d Ukrainian Army and British 2d Army had linked up on a sixty-mile front between Bad Nauheim and Wilhelmsburg on the Elbe River. Stalin also announced the capture of the important railroad junction town of Magdeburg, on the banks of the Elbe River, between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Berlin-published 'Pravda', according to word received in Moscow, gave prominence to photographs of the Red flag flying above the battered tower of the tank-surrounded Reichstag, as well as of masses of prisoners streaming eastward through the Brandenburg Gate.

A 'Pravda' correspondent, describing the columns of surrendered prisoners, said that they were gazed at the ruins of their capital with fear, the only emotion to be described in their faces. He added that the columns extended for miles.

Armored soldiers and officers continued to emerge from cellars and subways. United Press reported that the Red Army was surrounded their arms in squares designated by the conquerors. The mountains of the city were being cleared.

The whereabouts of Adolf Hitler, alive or dead, remained a mystery last night, with conflicting reports emanating from Moscow.

The Soviet commentator, Nikolai Tikhonov, wrote in 'Pravda' that the Red Army was still in Berlin. "Whether he fled to a devil's den," Tikhonov wrote, "or to another world to the embraces of some Fascist protectorate, it is all the same. He is not in Berlin."

A previous communique released in Moscow reported that Dr. Hans Fritzsche, side to Dietrich, had been taken to the Soviet Union. He was taken to the Soviet Union, and he was taken to the Soviet Union.

Some Allied officials expressed doubt he had been killed. He was taken to the Soviet Union, and he was taken to the Soviet Union.

Russia Agrees to Plan For Austria Occupation

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (A.P.)—Russia has agreed in principle to join the "Big Three" occupation and supervision of Austria, until that country is ready for a plebiscite to determine its future.

Details of the occupation were being worked out through the European Advisory Commission in London, according to high Allied officials here. A formal agreement was scheduled to be signed in a few days. The agreement would be signed in a few days.

Holland's Queen Returns

ROTTERDAM, May 3 (A.P.)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who has lived in England since the German invasion of her country, was returned to Holland.

First Army's Invasion Flag Traded for Huge Red Medal

By Russell Hill
IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED GERMANY, May 3.—Colonel General Alexei Zhukov, Commander of the 1st Guards Army, presented General Courtney H. Hodges with the eighteen-inch square medal which his Army won for the victory of Stalingrad.

This high honor was paid to the 1st American Army to land in Europe after General Hodges had given the Russian general the American flag which he had brought from America and under which it has fought in Normandy, across France, through Belgium and into Germany to the junction with the Russians on the Elbe.

General Hodges said he hoped the friendship which has been established between Russian and American troops would be continued and strengthened. He proposed a toast to President Truman, saying that his officers and men followed the course set by Roosevelt, and that the success of the war was due to his leadership.

General Hodges replied with a brief toast to Marshal Stalin, who he said was the greatest of the world's military leaders. He said that the Russian people were the backbone of the Soviet Union.

Germans Staging Reverse Dunkirk

Flee for Denmark by Sea and Land As Hamburg Surrenders and British Army Drives on to Red Link-Up

By John O'Reilly

SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, May 3.—Thousands of Germans were fleeing their broken country toward Denmark by land and sea tonight as the disintegration of Germany reached its final stages with the surrender of Hamburg, the Reich's second largest city and Europe's second largest port, which gave up to the British 2d Army. The vast majority of the German forces could not get away and were surrendering wholesale.

Prisoner counts were impossible as the Germans were rounded up by tens of thousands. Conservative estimates placed the prisoner bag of the 2d British Army at well over 150,000 in the last thirty-six hours. The American 8th Infantry Division, which is attached to the British, alone estimated its prisoners at 50,000.

Churchill Has Night Vigil on German News

War Cabinet on Alert for Call to Consider End Of Resistance by Nazis

By William J. Humphreys

LONDON, May 3.—Prime Minister Churchill was at his desk reviewing latest developments in Germany until a late hour tonight and members of the War Cabinet were alerted to stand by for a possible call to consider the end of Nazi resistance.

Just when and how the end of the war would come was the subject of wide conversation in Whitehall, but there was no doubt that the British War Cabinet was alert to the possibility of a sudden call to consider the end of Nazi resistance. The House of Commons was due to meet at 10 o'clock tonight.

The House of Commons was due to meet at 10 o'clock tonight and members of the War Cabinet were alerted to stand by for a possible call to consider the end of Nazi resistance. The House of Commons was due to meet at 10 o'clock tonight.

While his absence from the House was not fully explained, it was said that he was reviewing the latest news from the front. He was reviewing the latest news from the front.

Whitehall opinion was sure the end of the war was near. The end of the war was near, and the end of the war was near.

In the latter case, a formal declaration of the end of the war would be made. The end of the war was near, and the end of the war was near.

But, with messengers arriving regularly at 10 Downing Street with reports of increasing Nazi chaos, the general expectation was that the Prime Minister would broadcast to the nation some time over the weekend that Germany had surrendered.

One high official said: "Germany's surrender is almost inevitable to tell what will happen in the next minute."

Hamburg became the first large German city to be taken without a fight. The city was taken without a fight, and the city was taken without a fight.

From 1 p.m. the population, except workers in electricity and water works, are confined to their houses. The duration of the curfew will depend on the discipline of the population. The responsibility for the execution of this measure is assigned to the Hamburg police.

After the terms of surrender were announced, the city was taken without a fight. The city was taken without a fight, and the city was taken without a fight.

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MAY 2-8, 1945

To commemorate the final days of the war in Europe, starting on May 2nd we will reproduce for six days the corresponding front page from the 1945 New York Herald Tribune. These pages chronicle the dramatic last week leading up to the unconditional surrender of the German Army on May 8th. Fifty years later, you'll follow the events day-by-

50 YEARS AGO TODAY
IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

day from the reports of the Herald Tribune's award-winning team of war correspondents.

The historic reprints will appear daily from May 2nd through May 8th. If you miss one and want to order it, back issues can be obtained from our Circulation Department in Paris (tel 331-41 43 94 39, fax 331-41 43 94 40) or purchased at IHT headquarters, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, Neuilly (Paris), France.

Just in 1950

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
 Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press

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EBEL
the orchestra

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July 10, 1950

ASIA/PACIFIC

Shanghai Executive Gets Suspended Death Sentence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHANGHAI — A former top executive of a Shanghai-listed company has been sentenced to death, with the sentence suspended for two years, in the market's biggest corruption case to date.

Zhu Jianping, the former deputy general manager of Shanghai Rubber Belt Co., was found guilty of pocketing \$10,000 yuan (\$96,500) from illegal share transactions, local news reports said Tuesday.

During his incarceration, Mr. Zhu's sentence can be commuted to a long prison term. Analysts said the severe sentence reflected a new zeal among securities authorities in China to police markets that have been tainted by a string of scandals.

The case dated to 1992, after Shanghai Rubber Belt, which makes conveyor belts, first issued shares to domestic investors. Mr. Zhu was in charge of issuing and listing shares for the company, which was one of the first Chinese concerns to be listed on the local market.

The company later issued stock to foreign buyers, known as B shares. Mr. Zhu was convicted of using his position to acquire a block of 25,000 shares for 35

yuan a share and then, through an associate, illegally selling them to a trading company at 100 yuan a share and keeping at least half of the profit himself.

Mr. Zhu was not arrested until November 1994, when police were tipped off by an informer.

Some reports said that the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court had decided to hand down a "lenient verdict" on Mr. Zhu because he had confessed, given information on other crimes and returned the money he made from the stock transactions. In China, crimes involving much smaller sums of money have resulted in execution.

Western brokers in China have complained of a blurring of the lines separating the interests of company directors, the government and shareholders in state-owned Chinese companies that go public. Many say that low pay for executives and meager rewards for them after shares have been floated help create the temptation to engage in corruption.

Shanghai has been rocked by a number of stock scandals over the past two years, prompting some foreign investors to shun the market because of concern over lax regulation.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Yen Too High? Not for Officials

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Alarms are sounding almost everywhere in Japan, warning that the economy is heading for fresh trouble unless the government moves decisively to shrink its massive trade surplus and curb the soaring yen.

Everywhere, that is, except within the government's powerful bureaucracy, which sees little reason to change the economic course it has set for the country.

Business executives are howling that the recent bout of *endaka* — the strong yen — is severely undermining the competitiveness of their exports. Mazda Motor Corp. announced last week that it would cut exports by half during the current quarter because of plunging sales abroad. Forecasters are warning that the yen's strength may well wreck the economy's fragile recovery, and the stock market has fallen to levels not seen since the depths of recession in 1992.

But in Tokyo's Kasumigaseki district, where government ministries are located and economic policy is drafted, a remarkable counterpoint can be found.

A common strain of thinking among Japan's government mandarins is that the economy can survive the latest bout of *endaka* and maybe even emerge better off after going through a rough patch.

"I'm not so concerned about the dollar trading at 80 yen, because I think it's a temporary, speculative phenomenon," said Eisuke Sakakibara, president of the Finance Ministry's institute for fiscal and monetary policy. He said he thought the dollar would "probably turn around and go back toward around 100 or 110" yen.

A high-ranking Finance Ministry official noted that, while some exporting industries are sure to be hurt as a result of the yen's rise, exports accounted for only 9.4 percent of the economy last year. He added that a substantial amount of Japanese goods sold abroad

consisted of sophisticated machines and components for which there are relatively few foreign suppliers.

"Also, for our people's living standards, a strong currency is a good thing," the official said. During Japan's current "Golden Week" of spring holidays, he said, "many young girls can enjoy going overseas to go shopping."

Whether such complacency is well founded or not, it explains a lot about why the Japanese government has appeared so maddeningly inert to critics at home and abroad.

After watching the yen rise by a stunning 20 percent against the dollar since Jan. 1, Tokyo responded last month with a six-point package that, apart from an interest-rate cut, consisted mainly of vague promises to increase public-works spending and to speed deregulation plans.

U.S. officials denied the proposals as woefully inadequate to address the underlying causes of the yen's surge — Japan's chronically large trade surplus, which in turn stems from a low level of domestic consumption and a general resistance to foreign goods. Many Japanese business leaders and commentators voiced concern and even disgust at the plan.

One reason for the government's lack of drastic action is that the coalition led by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama is made up of parties wedded to the status quo. Although politicians belonging to Mr. Murayama's cabinet have complained loudly about currency-market turmoil, they have shown little appetite for attacking the regulations and cozy arrangements that protect powerful constituencies such as farmers and small shopkeepers from foreign competition.

Another reason for the government's stance is the attitude held by many bureaucrats that the strong yen probably will pose only temporary problems for Japan. Even if the problems grow serious, they contend, the government cannot change its basic policies much more than it already has.

Nowhere are such opinions so prevalent as at the Finance Ministry, where the commonly expressed position is that overheated currency speculation, rather than the trade surplus, lies behind this year's currency movements.

Some independent economists have advocated slashing the trade surplus by vastly increasing Tokyo's spending on infrastructure and other government investment. That would raise domestic demand, pulling more imports into Japan while providing Japanese manufacturers with an attractive alternative to exporting.

But such an approach is stoutly opposed by the Finance Ministry, which worries that the government already has borrowed too much to fund public-works spending in recent years.

Not all of Tokyo's bureaucrats are so blasé. Osamu Watanabe, director-general of the Machinery and Information Industries Bureau at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said he worried that the trend would eventually weaken Japanese industry's commitment to lifetime employment.

He noted that Japanese automakers pared their exports from 5.6 million vehicles to 4.4 million vehicles in 1993-94, mostly because of the strong yen.

"Now we're talking about another 20 percent appreciation of the yen," Mr. Watanabe said. "Inevitably, this will lead to a further decline in exports and in the overall volume of production. I feel, sooner or later, Japanese manufacturers would even have to make some adjustments in employment."

But across town at the Bank of Japan, Akinari Hori, head of the central bank's economic research division, observed that Japanese exporters were selling into a fairly robust world market.

Three-fifths of Japanese exports consist of producer and capital goods such as machine tools and semiconductors, for which demand is particularly strong.

Currency's Rise Does Little for Consumers

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — With the yen up 20 percent against the dollar since the beginning of the year, the prices of imports from soup to nuts to socks and watches should be sliding, leaving Japanese consumers doing a grateful jig in department-store aisles.

But it is not working out that way. While a few companies such as Chrysler Corp. and McDonald's Corp. have shaved prices, most are profiting from the dollar's

weakness themselves rather than passing the benefits on to consumers.

The United States hoped that the rising yen would reduce Japan's trade surplus by allowing Americans to ship greater numbers of less expensive products to Japan. But by the time the goods land in Japanese stores, they have filtered through the nation's sprawling, inefficient distribution system, which preserves jobs and entrenched interests.

Even at Tuesday's exchange rate of 83.85 yen to the dollar — markets in Tokyo were closed Wednesday — the imported goods are often not cheap enough to dazzle the Japanese consumer.

"We don't feel that the prices in Japan are falling at all," said Kazuyuki Hamada, a consultant whose house is filled with goods acquired during a stay in the United States. "Only when we go abroad can we enjoy the power of the yen."

While foreign companies have often complained about the costs of doing business here, many Japanese seem to have grown accustomed, or resigned, to the exorbitant prices of their goods and services. Some Japanese say this is part of a broader attitude: The government cares primarily about producers, not consumers.

Shougang Cuts Growth Plans By \$1.2 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's largest steel maker, Shougang Corp., cut its development plans by 10 billion yuan (\$1.2 billion) because of financial difficulties, the company said Wednesday.

Bi Qun, Shougang's new chairman, has stopped or suspended work on 10 non-steel projects to raise funds for new steel-making equipment, a spokesman for the company said, confirming a report in the official press.

Mr. Bi's predecessor, Zhou Guowen, an associate of China's ruling patriarch Deng Xiaoping, since the 1990s, resigned in February after his son, Zhou Beifang, who had been head of Shougang's Hong Kong operations, was arrested and accused of unspecified economic crimes.

Tina So, a fund manager at Schroders Investment Management, said Shougang's move was a sign of the long-term benefits of Beijing's crackdown on economic crime.

"This is what foreign investors like to see — a more open and regulated market," she said. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Money Growth Worries Beijing

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — A rapid increase in the money supply in the first three months of this year posed a serious threat to the country's financial stability, according to a central bank report published Wednesday.

The supply of so-called narrow money, or currency in circulation plus demand deposits, rose 27.9 percent in the first quarter. So-called broad money, or narrow money plus private bank deposits and certificates of deposit, rose 35.9 percent.

"The fast increase of the money supply remains the major headache in the financial sector," the official China Daily quoted the report as saying. High money-supply growth contributes to inflation. Individual savings, meanwhile, increased by 22.8 billion yuan (\$2.6 billion) over the previous quarter.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders that, at the annual general meeting held on April 28, 1995, it was resolved to distribute an annual dividend of US\$ 0.20 per share, payable on and after May 5, 1995 on the number of shares on record on April 28, 1995.

By order of the Board of Directors.

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Notice to the Shareholders

At the Annual General Meeting held on 28 April 1995, the shareholders decided the payment of a dividend for the following compartments of the SICAV:

Global Bond	US\$ 0.31 per dividend share (5.9%)
European Fixed Interest	DM 0.31 per dividend share (7.6%)
Sterling Fixed Interest	£ 0.47 per dividend share (7.2%)
DM Bond	DM 0.24 per dividend share (3.8%)
DM Short Term	DM 0.31 per dividend share (5.0%)

The dividends will be paid on 5 May 1995 to shareholders on record on 28 April 1995 against remittance of coupon N°9 for Global Bond, European Fixed Interest and Sterling Fixed Interest and coupon N°2 for DM Bond and DM Short Term. The ex-dividend date is 28 April 1995 (= Net Asset Value of 1 May 1995 calculated on 2 May 1995).

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By order of the Board of Directors

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Mr. Catranis is an 18 year veteran currency trader. He has authored numerous publications and software programs for beginners and experts alike. He has researched hundreds of currency programs and selected billions of dollars in real-time trade. Currently he is accepting a limited number of new accounts. Account minimums: \$10,000 to \$5,000,000 USD, depending on the program. FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT. Excellence in confidential trading services. Chicago Mercantile Exchange Center 38 S. Wacker Dr. #1912, Chicago IL 60606, U.S.A.

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SPORTS

Parma Wins, 1-0, in UEFA Cup Match

PARMA, Italy — Dino Baggio's fifth minute goal and some inspired goalkeeping by Luca Bucci on Wednesday gave Parma a 1-0 victory over Juventus in their all-Italian first-leg match of the UEFA Cup final.

Italy's World Cup midfielder lifted the ball past the advancing goalkeeper Michelangelo Rampulla after Gianfranco Zola's perfectly made pass had split Juventus' makeshift defense, which was missing four regulars because of injury and suspension.

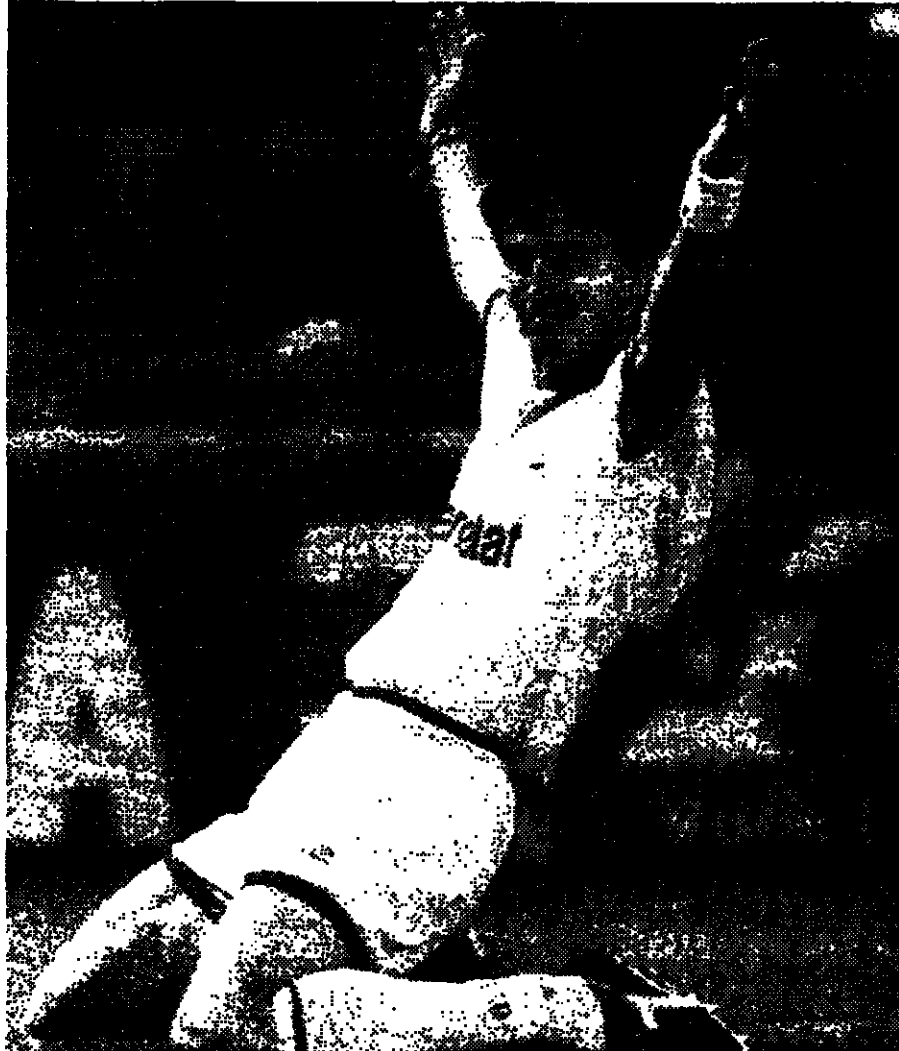
The early goal committed Juve to an all-out attack in search of an equalizer, and it took two superb saves from Bucci in the second half to deny the visitors a precious away goal.

First, in the 52d minute, the national team's second-string goalkeeper dived full length to push a long-range shot by substitute Giancarlo Marocchi around a post. Then, 12 minutes later Bucci showed brilliant reflexes in parrying a first-time volley from Gianluca Vialli.

Parma, last season's beaten Cup Winner's Cup finalist, relied on rapid counterattacks in its search for a second goal, with Faustino Asprilla a constant thorn in the side of Juve's defense.

In the 51st minute, the Colombian met a pinpoint freekick from the irrepressible Zola with a firm, downward header that Rampulla did well to stop on the goal line.

In a heated match, six players were booked and, with Parma's Luigi Apolloni, playmaker Gabriele Pin and Argentine Nestor Sensi suspended for the second-leg match, Juventus would appear to have a good chance of overcoming its single-goal deficit in two weeks time.



Dino Baggio scored the only goal, in the fifth minute of the first-leg encounter.

Jets and Nordiques Told, No Government Backing

The Associated Press

Losing a hockey game isn't such a big thing in Winnipeg anymore. After all, the Manitoba capital may be losing its team.

A sellout crowd of 15,562 showed up Tuesday night wearing white jerseys, a long-standing playoff tradition in Winnipeg, then booed "The Star Spangled Banner" and

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

drowned out "O Canada" with cheers in what may have been the final NHL game played in Winnipeg Arena.

The Jets and Quebec Nordiques, both in jeopardy of being sold and moved to the United States, were told earlier in the day they cannot count on money from the federal government to help them stay in Canada.

"There's a hard dose of reality in these matters," Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy said after a meeting with NHL Commissioner Gary Bettman, Finance Minister Paul Martin and the owners of the two teams.

If the Jets and Nordiques move across the border, Canada would be left with six NHL franchises. A Minnesota group is interested in the Jets and a group in Denver is eyeing the Nordiques.

The Los Angeles Kings took the Winnipeg crowd out of their first two shots and keeping their playoff hopes alive with a 2-1 victory. The Kings could get a postseason berth Wednesday night if they beat the Blackhawks in their regular-season finale in Chicago and San Jose did not beat Vancouver. Or the Kings would get in if they tied Chicago and the Sharks lost to the Canucks.

Capitals 7, Penguins 2: Peter Borsica scored twice, running his league-leading total to 34, and Olaf Kolzig stopped 36 shots as Washington beat visiting Pittsburgh. The loss stalled the Penguins' bid to become the top seed in the Eastern Conference playoffs.

The Capitals clinched sixth place as Borsica remained two goals ahead of Pittsburgh's Jaromir Jagr, who also scored twice. No Capital has won the goal-scoring title.

Panthers 4, Rangers 3: Jody Hull's two goals in the first five minutes of the third period beat New York and assured the defending Stanley Cup champion Rangers of finishing eighth in the Eastern Conference.

Glenn Healy, making his second straight start in goal for the Rangers, gave up first-period goals to Bob Kudelski and Magnus Svensson.

SIDELINES

IRS Approves Novel Plan for Royals

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — The Internal Revenue Service, in a decision that could have repercussions throughout U.S. professional sports, has approved a complicated plan to help keep the Royals in Kansas City.

Under the plan, the Ewing M. Kauffman Trust will make a charitable gift of the stock of the Kansas City Royals Corp. and \$50 million in cash to the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Affiliated Trusts. The \$50 million, along with \$40 million to be raised locally, will fund expected losses for six years.

Assuming major league owners also agree, the club becomes the property of the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Affiliated Trusts, with a board of directors having six years to find a buyer committed to keeping the Royals in Kauffman's home town. Had the IRS not approved, the team would have remained part of Kauffman's estate and sold to the highest bidder.

For the Record

Del Harris, who in his first season guided the Los Angeles Lakers to the second-best improvement in the NBA from last season, was voted the league's coach of the year by a wide margin over Cleveland's Mike Fratello.

Marina Hingis, the teenage tennis prodigy, upset former Wimbledon finalist Jana Novotna, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2, in the second round of the Hamburg Open.

Mamo Wolde, who won the marathon gold and the 10,000-meter silver at the Mexico City Games, has been detained without charge in Ethiopia for nearly three years, Amnesty International said.

Vernon Maxwell was put on an indefinite leave of absence by the NBA Houston Rockets, who said the volatile guard wouldn't play again this season.

Gary Moeller, Michigan's football coach, has been suspended pending a university probe into charges that he punched a police officer after becoming drunk and disorderly at a restaurant.

The Harlem Globetrotters will begin a 20-game tour of France in Brest on May 9; they will also play in Dijon, Lyon, Bordeaux and Paris, among other cities, with one game in Monaco.

George Foreman's decision over Axel Schulz was unpopular not only in Germany: In a phone poll conducted during "Tuesday Night Fights" on USA network, 86 percent of more than 10,000 respondents said Schulz should have won.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Boston	4	2	.667	—
New York	4	3	.571	1
Toronto	4	3	.571	1
Baltimore	2	4	.333	2
Detroit	2	4	.333	2

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	PCT.	GB
Minnesota	5	1	.833	—
Cleveland	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Kansas City	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Chicago	2	4	.333	2
St. Louis	1	5	.167	3

PACIFIC DIVISION	W	L	PCT.	GB
Seattle	3	3	.500	—
California	3	3	.500	—
Oakland	2	4	.333	1
Texas	2	4	.333	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	PCT.	GB
Atlanta	5	1	.833	—
Montreal	4	2	.667	1
Philadelphia	3	3	.500	1 1/2
New York	2	4	.333	2
Florida	2	4	.333	2

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	PCT.	GB
Chicago	4	2	.667	—
Houston	3	3	.500	1
St. Louis	3	3	.500	1
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333	2
Cincinnati	2	4	.333	2

PACIFIC DIVISION	W	L	PCT.	GB
Colorado	4	2	.667	—
San Diego	3	3	.500	1
San Francisco	3	3	.500	1
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WESTERN DIVISION	W	L	PCT.	GB
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HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	T	PCT.	GB
Philadelphia	22	16	4	.571	—
New Jersey	22	17	1	.563	1 1/2
Washington	22	18	0	.545	2
N.Y. Rangers	22	23	2	.485	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	17	23	2	.423	5 1/2
Toronto	17	27	3	.371	7 1/2
N.Y. Islanders	15	28	3	.344	8 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	T	PCT.	GB
Los Angeles	22	16	4	.571	—
San Jose	22	17	1	.563	1 1/2
Edmonton	22	18	0	.545	2
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WESTERN CONFERENCE



Hideo Nomo breezing by the Giants. "This is a very, very special day for our country," said one Japanese fan.

He's a Hit, From San Francisco to Osaka

By Bob Nightengale
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — They rose as one from their seats, and with tears streaming down their faces, unfurled the Japanese flag in Section 12 at Candlestick Park, waving it proudly.

They erupted with cheers the moment pitcher Hideo Nomo emerged from the Los Angeles Dodgers dugout, and as he slowly walked to the mound, they applauded the significance of every step.

"This is a very, very special day for our country," said Iwama Mitsuko, who took her son out of school for the event. "I wanted my son to see this because young people see him as a symbol of excellence."

"I'm a Giant fan, and always will be a Giant fan, but like a lot of people here today, I'm a Nomo fan."

"And that makes me proud." Nomo, the first Japanese-born player to pitch in the major leagues in 30 years, had the folks dancing in the aisles in Section 12, and likely in much of Japan.

He was brilliant in his major league debut, pitching five shutout innings while yielding one hit and striking out seven. The most difficult aspect of Nomo's day was

waiting for the game to end, and after 5 hours, 16 minutes, the San Francisco Giants wound up with a zany, 4-3, 15-inning victory.

[In rare live coverage of a sports event, the NHK public broadcasting company telecast the game starting at 4:30 A.M. Tokyo time. Nippon Radio also provided a live broadcast for Nomo's five innings, while NHK covered nine of the 15 innings, then replayed a condensed version of the entire game in a two-hour program starting at 2 P.M. local time, The Associated Press reported.]

The Dodgers ended their 25-inning scoreless streak with three runs in the top of the 15th, when Reggie Williams hit an RBI single, followed by Eric Karpis's two-run double.

But the Giants rallied after Jeff Reed walked with two outs and Darren Lewis singled. Robby Thompson hit a three-run homer off reliever Greg Gandy. Barry Bonds singled for only his second hit in 20 at bats this season, then scored the winning run on Matt Williams's double.

Nomo, however, after surviving control problems in the first inning, overwhelmed the Giants. The only hit he gave up was a third-inning double by Thompson. Cheered by several Japanese businessmen while he walked

through the hotel lobby at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning — he stopped to shake hands — he was wildly cheered when he left the field. For a day, it didn't matter to Giant fans that they were cheering a Dodger.

"I've been to a lot of games here," Mitsuko said, "but I've never seen the crowd like this. For a moment, I thought I was at Dodger Stadium."

Wearing a Dodger cap and sitting in row 25 was Li Ee. He was to return to Osaka on Wednesday from a business trip to Los Angeles. Instead, he rerouted himself to San Francisco. Business at the Panasonic plant could wait, Nomo couldn't.

"I wanted to see this game very bad," Ee said. "This is a big day for all of us. I'm going to remember this day for as long as I live."

"My ticket, I'm going to take care of it very well." The pressure was enormous, Nomo acknowledged later, but it hardly mattered. This is a man who playfully mooned Japanese photographers Monday in the clubhouse and acted Tuesday as if he were playing catch at home.

He opened the game by throwing two low fastballs. Three pitches later, Darren Lewis became his first major league strikeout victim.

He retired Thompson on an infield pop-up, but then consecutively walked Bonds, Williams and Glenallen Hill.

The Dodgers' pitching coach, Dave Wallace, quickly went to the mound and used the little Japanese he knows. "I told him to relax," Wallace said, "or at least, that's what I think I said."

Nomo, battling Royce Clayton for eight pitches, struck him out on a forkball. The inning, after 32 pitches, was over. The fans in Section 12 cheered wildly.

The rest was easy for Nomo. He faced only one batter over the minimum and was never in trouble again. He threw 91 pitches, but considering that he routinely threw more than 140 pitches when he played in Japan, he barely was winded.

"This was a very, very big start," said Isao Shibata, the former Japanese star center fielder who was here with a Japanese television network. "How he performs shows how far Japanese baseball has come. By him being successful, it will open the door to Japanese people."

"Who knows, maybe now there will be a second Nomo or a third Nomo."

In Detroit, It's Fans vs. Tigers vs. Indians

The Associated Press

Though the Minnesota Twins played before their smallest crowd in nine years, at least the spectators behaved themselves. The Detroit Tigers were not that lucky.

Small crowds and unruly behavior Tuesday overshadowed the fine pitching of Vaughn Esbelman for Boston, in his first major-league game, and Dave Stewart for Oakland, as he returned to the city where he had his greatest successes.

The smallest crowd to attend a Detroit opener in 23 years, announced as 39,398, welcomed the Tigers back home by continually running onto the field, throwing magnetized schedules onto the field and booing Cecil Fielder.

The Cleveland center fielder, Kenny Lofton, said whiskey bottles, baseballs and even a large metal napkin dispenser were thrown at him from the bleachers.

"I've never played in worse conditions," he said. "I've never seen anything like this."

But the Indians were not bothered at bat, hitting four home runs during the 11-1 rout. Jim Thome hit a three-run homer in the first, then Manny Ramirez, Paul Sorrento and Carlos Baerga homered to support Dennis Martinez.

Royals 4, Twins 3: If the crowd was the smallest in nine seasons at the Metrodome, the number of home runs wasn't. Pat Borders hit his first with Kansas City, and Phil Hiatt and Gary Gaetti also homered, as the Royals beat Minnesota for the fifth straight game dating from last season.

Though the game played before 8,662 was the fifth in the Metrodome this season, it was the first time the full price had been charged for tickets.

Red Sox 8, Yankees 0: Supported by two grand slams, Esbelman won his major-league debut, allowing three hits in six

AL ROUNDUP

innings, walking two and striking out one.

John Valentin, in the third, and Mo Vaughn provided the offense by hitting grand slams an inning apart, tying a major-league record for two grand slams hit in the same game, accomplished 41 times previously.

Jose Canseco pulled a groin muscle while stealing second base in the second inning and left the game, but the injury is not considered serious.

Athletics 2, Angels 0: Dave Stewart, after a dreadful opening-day game, combined with four relievers on a three-hitter in his first victory for Oakland since 1992, when he signed with Toronto after a season as a free agent.

Geronimo Berroa hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning, his first of the season.

Blue Jays 9, White Sox 8: Roberto Alomar led off the ninth with his first homer of the year, as Toronto rallied from a five-run deficit by scoring three runs in the eighth to tie.

Mariners 15, Rangers 3: Seattle scored 13 runs in the final two innings to beat Texas for the seventh straight time in Arlington, Texas.

A crowd of 17,983, the smallest at The Ballpark since it opened in 1994, saw Joy Cora and Jay Buhner each drive in three runs, and Ken Griffey Jr. walk four times.

Expos a Winner, on Field, in Stands

The Associated Press

If Hideo Nomo was a winner to his fans back home, so was one of Canada's teams.

Despite seeing their talented club stripped of its stars by salary slushers, Montreal fans gave the Expos a prolonged, standing ovation from the start at the home opener Tuesday night.

The applause from the sellout crowd of 46,515 was a rarity during a rough week for baseball in which attendance was down and fan displeasure was up.

"We expected the fans to be the way they always are — great fans," first baseman Cliff Floyd said after the Expos rewarded them with a 9-6 victory over the New York Mets.

The Cincinnati Reds did not fare as well, in either respect. Picked by many to win the NL Central, they dropped to 0-6 with a 6-0 loss to Philadelphia and matched their worst start in modern franchise history; the 1950 team lost its first six games before getting a victory.

A crowd of 12,331 at Riverfront Stadium started booing louder and louder as the Reds fell behind. Shortly after the game began, some fans draped a sign in left field that said:

"Strike's Over. Start Playing Ball!"

Jose Rijo, who pitched 12 shutout innings in spring training, was tagged for another loss. In 9½ innings of the regular season, he's allowed 11 runs and 14 hits.

"We can't believe we haven't won," shortstop Barry Larkin

NL ROUNDUP

said. "I think everybody is stunned."

While Curt Schilling held the Reds to three singles in seven innings, Kevin Stocker had two hits and drove in two runs.

Expos 9, Mets 6: Moises Alou and Rondell White homered to lead Montreal past New York on a festive evening, with Alou, Wil Cordero and Tim Laker each driving in two runs in the third inning.

Braves 7, Marlins 1: Atlanta's Greg Maddux pitched no-hit ball for 5½ innings before tiring in Florida.

Marquis Grissom singled in two runs, while Javier Lopez hit a bases-loaded triple.

Maddux left after giving up three straight singles, but the three-time Cy Young winner struck out four and walked two,

and has a 1.69 ERA after two starts.

Rockies 6, Padres 5: Joe Girardi's infield single with one out in the 11th beat San Diego and gave Colorado a 4-0 record at new Coors Field, with the Rockies scoring the go-ahead run in their last at-bat each time.

Roberto Mejia opened the 11th with a double off Brian Williams and Vinny Castilla sacrificed. After a walk, Girardi hit a grounder off Williams's glove.

Andres Galarraga homered and drove in four runs.

Astros 5, Cubs 2: Craig Biggio ended an 0-for-19 slump with his first two hits of the season, helping Houston win in Wrigley Field.

Biggio hit an RBI single during a two-run seventh, then doubled in a two-run ninth.

Pirates 7, Cardinals 6: Jeff King homered and drove in three runs as Pittsburgh rallied to beat St. Louis.

The Pirates, held to eight runs their first five games, scored five times in the seventh off Danny Jackson.

Brian Jordan homered and drove in three runs for the host Cardinals.

Spurs, Pacers And Suns Race Into 2d Round

The Associated Press

San Antonio, Indiana and Phoenix wasted no time getting to the second round of the NBA playoffs. And the Chicago Bulls appear to be on the verge of joining them.

The Spurs, Pacers and Suns wrapped up their first-round series Tuesday night by sweeping the best-of-5 sets, and now will have to wait for their next opponents.

After being sent home early in three of the last four years, San Antonio survived a rough-and-tumble series with Denver, winning by 99-95.

"It's a small sprint," said the Spurs guard Avery Johnson, whose team has home-court advantage throughout the playoffs. "We won the first sprint, but we know we have three more."

In a game marred by five technicals, the ejection of Denver's coach, Bernie Bickerstaff, and a trash-throwing outburst by fans, the Spurs withstood a fourth-quarter comeback by the Nuggets.

Down by 12 at the end of the third period, Denver tied on Dale Ellis's 3-point shot with 37.1 seconds left. But Sean Elliott drove for a lay-up with 33 seconds to play, and his free throw with 2.7 seconds to go ensured victory.

David Robinson and Avery Johnson each had 24 points for the Spurs, which will play the winner of the Seattle-Los Angeles Lakers series; the Lakers lead it, 2-1.

After Bickerstaff was ejected just before halftime, fans at McNichols Sports Arena pelted the court with debris, and the Spurs' coach, Bob Hill, was hit in the head.

"Coming in here, I knew it would be a very hostile environment, but that was the most hostile environment I've been in — in America," said Hill, who experienced unruly fans while coaching in Italy.

Suns 117, Trail Blazers 109: Phoenix advanced to the second round for the fourth straight season as Charles Barkley again demonstrated his ability to almost singlehandedly put away a playoff opponent in Game 3.

Last year, he had 56 points to complete the Suns' first-round sweep of Golden State. This time, he got loose for 47 against the Trail Blazers.

"Once you get off to a hot start, you feel it," Barkley said. He was 16 for 26 from the field, with four 3-pointers, and grabbed 12 rebounds as the Suns finished the season 8-0 against Portland.

The Suns will play either the Jazz or the Rockets.

Rod Strickland had 21 points and 12 assists for Portland. Clifford Robinson got



Michael Jordan towered over Muggsy Bogues and diminished Alonzo Mourning.

20 points, but was only 6 for 15 from the field and 7 for 14 from the free-throw line.

The Blazers, swept in the first round for the first time since 1989, never led. The Suns shot out to a 20-10 lead, were up 13 in the second quarter and led 63-54 at halftime.

Pacers 105, Hawks 89: After sweeping Orlando in the first round last season, the Pacers did the same thing to Atlanta.

Reggie Miller scored 32 points to finish the series with 95. He scored 12 of his points in a decisive 26-5 second-half run.

The Hawks bolted to a 7-0 lead and led throughout most of the first half before Miller and the Pacers took control.

The Pacers will await the outcome of the Cleveland-New York series; the Knicks have a 2-1 lead going into Thursday's game at Gund Arena.

Bulls 103, Hornets 80: Michael Jordan

scored 25 points in Chicago, but played a more pivotal role with his defense against the 5-foot-3 Muggsy Bogues on the perimeter and double teaming of the 6-10 Alonzo Mourning under the basket.

Mourning, dominating in Game 2 with 23 points and 20 rebounds, was missing in action most of Game 3. He had two points and one rebound in the first half and finished with 13 and seven. When he did get in position to score, the Bulls committed hard fouls or tore the ball from his grasp. He committed six of Charlotte's 22 turnovers.

Jordan said of guarding Bogues, "We were trying to get to him before he made his move, just keep a hand on him, steal the ball, knock the ball down, just not let him get any rhythm."

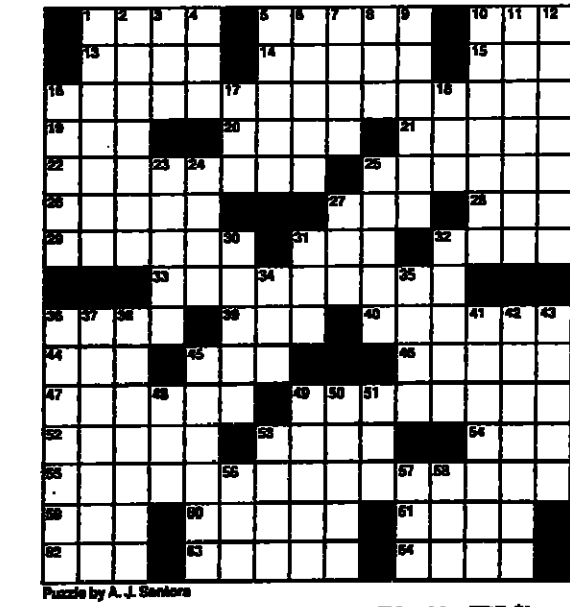
Jordan scored 13 of his points during a 19-4 run that allowed the Bulls to take command, and Toni Kukoc scored 14 of his 22 points in the third quarter for the Bulls, who have not lost a first-round playoff series since 1987.

Outrebounded by 45-34 in Sunday's 106-89 loss, the Bulls had a 38-26 advantage to hand Charlotte its worst playoff loss. They pulled down 13 offensive rebounds to Charlotte's eight, helping them shoot 58 percent.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Kind of weight
8 Go one over
10 Sport in Exeter
12 Spanish's sister city

14 Together
15 Ending with mood or mood
16 Religious film hit of 1959
19 A.P. rival



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Solution to Puzzle of May 3

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